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NO. 45

CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEETING

The Republican County Central Committee Held Important Meeting

The Republican County Central committee met Monday in the circuit court room and adopted plans for the county, state, senatorial and congressional conventions. Twenty members of the committee were present and they listened to the approved plans on which Secretary John Morrow has been working for some time. The committee will now arrange to call for the county convention to be held Aug. 9.

In short here is what the committee did, the following showing the division of the delegate districts as the new law provides etc.

Be it resolved by the Republican County Central committee of Lake county, that, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided delegate districts for the purpose of electing delegates to state, congressional and senatorial conventions, be and they are hereby established as follows:

Delegate District No. 1 shall be composed of the first and second election precincts, or districts, in the town of Benton, of said county.

No. 2 shall be composed of election precinct No. 3 said town of Benton.

District No. 3 shall be composed of the townships of Antioch and Newport.

District No. 4 shall be composed of the townships of Warren Grant and Avon in said county.

District No. 5 shall be composed of the election precincts No. 1, 5, and 6, in the township of Waukegan.

No. 6 of election precinct No. 2 of Waukegan.

No. 7 of election precincts No. 3 and 4 in Waukegan.

No. 8 of township of Shields.

No. 9 of townships of Libertyville, Fremont and Wauconda.

No. 10 of townships of West Deerfield, Vernon, Elia and Cuba.

No. 11 of township of Deerfield.

Following is a table showing the vote of each said delegate districts according to the territory comprising each of the said districts, at the republican county convention, 1904, and the number of delegates to which each

Del.	Dist.	Vote	State	Con.	Sen.
No. 1	567	1	3	3	
No. 2	450	1	2	2	
No. 3	587	1	3	3	
No. 4	600	1	3	3	
No. 5	717	2	4	4	
No. 6	414	1	2	2	
No. 7	761	2	4	4	
No. 8	614	2	3	3	
No. 9	672	2	3	3	
No. 10	630	2	3	3	
No. 11	623	2	3	3	

The basis of delegate representation in the several delegate districts made as follows:

State convention one delegate for each four hundred votes or major fraction thereof.

Cong. Convention—One delegate for each two hundred votes, or major fraction thereof.

Sen. Convention—One delegate for each two hundred votes or major fraction thereof.

And be it further resolved that delegate districts for the election of delegates to Republican county convention, be and they are hereby designated and established as follows:

Each election district, or precinct, in said county, as now established for general elections, shall constitute a primary delegate district, except that the two precincts of the town of Antioch shall constitute one delegate district.

The representation of each delegate district for the election of delegates to republican county conventions, shall be one delegate for each 27 votes, or major fraction thereof, cast for republican candidate for president in the year of 1904, as shown by the last preceding presidential election returns, making the delegate representation in each delegate district for the election of delegates to Republican County convention.

CROP ESTIMATES LARGE

The Wheat Producing States of the West will Double Yield.

National prosperity far in advance of the highest known records is emphatically indicated in the crop estimate of H. V. Jones crop estimator, who gave out his annual bulletin one day last week. The winter wheat production of the United States is given as 420,000,000 bushels, 60,000,000 bushels over last year, and the record crop of winter wheat ever produced. Cotton and corn are in exceedingly good condition, and with a hot July and August may also break the record, but nothing but a wet harvest can lower the wheat crop, says the Jones estimate.

In Company with John Innis, Mr. Jones has just completed a tour of the winter wheat producing regions of the country. Grain merchants and railroads throughout the country awaited the publication of his report with great interest, Wall street and the southwestern markets cheering when it was bulletined. Summaries of the report were sent to Liverpool and England, where it was received with wonder.

The crop of Illinois is estimated at 28,000,000 bushels, of Indiana 38,000,000, of Ohio 32,000,000, all much in excess of last year. Michigan is slightly behind. The West and Southwest double their production. Upon the crop production the whole material prosperity of the country for the year depends, the report proceeds, and especially the welfare of the railroads, which are peculiarly dependent on the crops. Wide extension throughout the Northwest and the Southwest is indicated, and general expansion.

The report gives Texas this year 14,000,000 bushels, or twice the yield of last year. Oklahoma, 23,000,000, or more than double the yield last year, and a record crop for the new state, Indian Territory, 4,000,000 bushels, Kansas, 72,000,000 bushels, about the same as last year, Nebraska, 35,000,000, bushels about the same as last year, Missouri, 30,000,000, same as last year, California is given 20,000,000 bushels, or twice last year's crop. On this basis the southwest raises about 25,000,000 bushels more than last year. The Southern and Eastern states and Oregon make up the balance, all the states having a good average yield except Michigan, which is probably the lightest in average yield.

Our Tools Best.

French and German machinists admit that Americans make the best machine tools.

TARAX, A NEW PRODUCT

Waukegan Has Product That No Other City in the World Turns out.

Tarax is the new product that the Waukegan plant of the American Steel and Wire Company has given to the farming world and is now exploiting in the harvest fields of the northwest.

Tarax is stated to be a sort of sulphate that is a sort of a by-product of the chemical treatment of scrap at the plant and is turned out only by the Waukegan mills. It comes from the copperas department with the red paint, the sulphate of copper and other by-products and is with them one of the side lines that the officials of the company are booming.

Tarax is a chemical that is being used to kill off the mustard that infests the western wheat fields and is said to kill the mustard only when applied to the growing crops, not harming them in the least.

There are three crews out on the road in Minnesota and the Dakotas in charge of Dr. Horace E. Horton. Each crew has five men and these travel from farm to farm.

At the most important farm in the community they stop and ask permission to apply the tarax, telling what it is for. They are generally received with distrust but in most cases gain consent and then invite the neighboring farmers to witness the killing.

The crowd always gathers with the avowed intention of killing off the operators if the crops are killed in the fields, but they never do as the tarax is said to do the work perfectly.

The Waukegan mills give it away in sample bags of twenty-five pounds each. Crew men are paid two dollars and fifty cents a day and expenses.

MODERN WOODMEN INCREASING

Over 800,000 Members Now Enrolled in This Order.

For the first time in the history of the Modern Woodmen the society has a membership in good standing exceeding 800,000. The May membership statement showing all membership charges made to June 1, 1906, discloses beneficial members in good standing, 764,657, carrying \$1,272,950,000 insurance and a social membership of 93,658, making the total social and beneficial membership in good standing 801,315 the largest fraternal benefit society in the world.

During the month of May, says the Rock Island exchange, the society made a net gain of 8,784 beneficial members and \$11,068,500 insurance in force. There was 88 local camps chartered and at the close of May there were 11,311 local camps in good standing. There were 11,974 benefit certificates issued during the month of May, 10,555 to old camps and 1,409 to new camps. At the close of May there were 20,000 certificates outstanding on which adoptions had not been reported and if these are counted as members the total membership on June 1, was 821,315.

There were 9,427 temporary suspensions during May representing \$13,936,000 insurance, and there were 15,021 adoptions representing \$20,056,500 insurance. Also there were 8,575 reinstatements, representing \$5,442,000.

Most Arduous.

Society, after all, is the most arduous profession a woman can adopt, since it absorbs the greater part of her nights as well as her entire days, and allows of no repose save that periodically snatched in a "rest cure."—Ladies Field.

CROOK COMMITS FOUL MURDER

Knocks Out Policeman and Kills the Man Who Helped Him

Springfield, Ill., July 3.—A desperate thief felled a policeman who was attempting to arrest him, killed a citizen who attempted to aid the officer, and after an exciting chase through the business district of the city, jumped into a buggy and escaped from a pursuing crowd of officers, firemen and churchgoers. The murderer is still at large although he is believed to be in hiding in a woods twenty miles from Springfield. The men who pursued him returned to the city. Six deputy sheriffs aided by farmers bearing weapons are still searching the woods for the fugitive and as soon as traces of him are discovered they will be augmented by men from Springfield.

The thief entered a pawn shop on Washington street and offered to dispose of a stolen bicycle. The proprietor telephoned to police headquarters and a few moments later Sergeant Adam Febr entered the place. As he did so the fellow struck him over the head with a burglar's jimmy, which he was carrying beneath his coat, and the officer fell in the doorway.

Benjamin Leberlie, an old citizen, ran to the assistance of the injured officer and the thief hastily grasping the officer's revolver which had fallen from the holster, shot the old man through the heart. He then ran through a livery barn, emerging on a side street, and springing into a buggy which was standing near the curb started south, lashing the horse into a dead run. Half a dozen people in buggies and automobiles started in pursuit.

One of the pursuers, Assistant Fire Chief Cullen, was gaining on the murderer when his horse fell, wrecking the outfit and blocking the pursuit. Before it could be resumed the murderer had disappeared. The trail was taken up and a few hours later the horse and buggy were found near the Fox bridge, where the murderer had abandoned it and taken to the woods.

THE LIBRARY RESEARCHER

Men Employed by Cranks to Delve Into Musty Tomes for Information.

Says the New York Times: In the reading rooms of the New York public libraries one may see almost any day mysterious, often seedy-looking persons surrounded by musty tomes, making copious notes. These individuals are frequently the subject of remark. Who employs them, and where are their notes published? The explanation is that most of these mysterious persons are experts in research, and at least two of them are able to scrape together \$1,500 a year, but they are the very princes of their profession. They are not seedy. Both are highly educated, cultured men past middle age, and were at one time wealthy.

There is a vast multitude of cranks in our country, and as most of them are people of means, they are often of use to the needier members of society. Many library researchers receive a good slice of their yearly income from these cranks. Thus some unknown gentleman has conceived the idea that Gibbon's Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire is crawling with errors, and he has been employing for some time three library researchers at a salary of \$20 a week each to make a systematic examination of every statement of fact in that mighty work and collate all the evidence obtainable on each work. Another gentleman has a peculiar idea about the head of Paul Jones and, contemplating a treatise on the subject, is paying a researcher a good salary to ransack every book in the New York public libraries likely to yield a grain of information.

Works Both Ways.

Success spoils some people and makes others entirely too fresh-judge.

TORTURE RELICS ON SALE

Such Instruments as Drunkard's Cloak, Iron Boot and Foot Squeezers Offered.

Several torture relics were put up for auction at Stevens' Coveart Garden, the other day, but they did not excite much competition. There were no eager calls, even for a hangman's rope. A paltry 7s. was all that was given for one which had been used by the renowned Berry, says the London Daily News.

An iron screw, or foot squeezer, was bought for £1, and the same figure was paid for a set of double stocks, and also for what is termed a "drunkard's cloak."

The last named is one of those instruments of old which was intended to put the delinquent to shame. It is shaped like a huge pill and the drunkard who was to be disgraced was fastened into it with only his head visible through a narrow aperture at the top. The cloak gave the wearer the minimum of room, the hands being practically pinned to the sides, and walking was only possible in a kind of shuffling movement.

Other articles sold were an ancient whipping post with shackles from Oxford, two sets of shackles which were used in old Newgate prison, ancient branding irons and an iron "boot," into which the victim's naked foot was placed and boiling oil poured in, all of which sold at 12 shillings each.

An ancient chair from the castle of Noreburg, in which people were secured for torture, fetched 18 shillings, and an iron torture collar with spikes, 21 shillings.

Mammoth Leaves.

The Inaj palm, which grows on the banks of the Amazon, bears leaves which reach a length of 30 to 50 feet, and are from 10 to 12 feet in breadth.

AWFUL DISASTER IN ENGLAND

Train Running Mile a Minute Jumps Tracks; Twenty-three Killed

Salisbury, England, July 2.—Driving at a mad pace over the London Southwestern railway the American line express, carrying forty-three of the steamer New York's passengers, from Plymouth to London, plunged from the track just after passing the station here at 1:57 a. m. yesterday and mangled to death in its wreckage twenty-three passengers who sailed from New York June 23, and four of the train men. Besides those to whom death came speedily a dozen persons were injured, some of them seriously.

Following is the list of the first cabin passengers, dead: Walter Barwick, of Toronto, Ont.; Louis Cassier, of Trumbull, Conn.; Frederick Henry Cossit, of New York; Mrs. C. W. Elphicke, of Chicago; Dudley P. Harding, Mrs. L. N. Hitchcock and Miss Mary F. Howieson—all of New York; Rev. E. L. King, of Toronto, Ont.; Frank W. Koch, of Allentown, Pa.; John E. McDonald and C. F. McMeekin, of York; C. A. Pilon, of Toronto, Ont.; Mrs. E. W. Sentell, Miss Blanche M. Sentell and Miss Gertrude M. Sentell—all of New York; Mrs. Walter W. Smith, Miss Eleanor Smith and Gerard Smith—all of Dayton, O.; Mrs. Lillias Hurad, White and Charles E. Sentell, of New York. Second cabin passengers—Louis Goepfinger, Jules Keeler and William H. Thompson.

The following are the first cabin passengers injured: G. H. V. Allen, of New York; Robert S. Critchell, of Chicago; Miss I. S. Griswold; Miss M. Hitchcock, of New York; Mrs. Koch, of Allentown, Pa.; Miss

LANDLADY WAS TACTFUL.

Knew How to Handle Boarders Without Having Any Trouble with Them.

The boarding house mistress looked at her latest "guest" with a firm but cheerful expression of countenance, and allowed the faintest hint of a smile to play over her features, relates the *Rehoboth Sunday Herald*.

"Oh, no. I never have any trouble with my boarders," she said, briskly. "I don't see any need of nagging 'em if they don't do just as they would in their own homes, and as they'd like to be done by; but I generally let them see in some way when I don't approve of their doings."

"For instance, there was Mr. Cranston, one of my table boarders, a real well-meaning young man, but pretty careless. He sits down at the end of the table near those little shelves where I keep my extra china, and he got in the habit last summer of coming in in a hurry and laying his hat right on top of the plates."

"Well, it didn't look just right, but I didn't nag him about it. When he'd done it half a dozen times I just put a sheet of sticky flypaper in on top of the plates."

"He never said anything about it, for he knew what I meant after that night. That's why I say if folk will use tact they've no need to have any trouble with boarders—not a bit."

DIET OF BACON AND EGGS

Upon It Americans Have Done Great Deeds and Accomplished Wonders.

From sanguine San Francisco comes word of a common diet of bacon and eggs.

It is the diet that does things, says the *New York World*. American wildernesses have been conquered, cities begun and mines opened on bacon with or without eggs. Armies have marched on the same rations, bringing relief to friends and trouble to foes. The frying of the fitch, as an essential incident of life on the plain and in the forest, throws savory suggestion from the pages of pioneer story and history.

The dispatches bring a note of regret for the earthquake-riven restaurants and clubs of late Golden Gate high life. They are not worth the mourning. Besides, they will rise again. With them temporarily are banished dyspepsia and a tendency to gout. Who ever heard of a great deed done or a great victory won on chicken patties a la reine, Capicola salmon hollandaise or a sauce a la Newburg? It is San Francisco's splendid fortune that apparently she has abundant eggs with her bacon.

Stuck Too Long.

"That rich Mr. Spooner is the most provoking thing," he asked me if I was 33. "Ang, what did you say?" "I said, 'Morey, no.' And he said he didn't think any woman should marry until she was 33." "Gracious! What did you do then?" "I called after him that I was 33 my next birthday, but he didn't seem to hear me."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Anna E. Koch, of Allentown, Pa.; G. H. V. Allen, Fairhaven, Vt.; E. W. Sentell, of New York. Second Cabin passengers—Miss M. Rask.

The late hour of the New York's arrival at Plymouth saved many lives. It carried more than sixty passengers for London, but many of them elected to travel on comfortably to Southampton in preference to the late landing at Plymouth and the long night ride across the country. If the New York had made a faster passage the somber roster of the dead and injured would have been much longer. The big American line steamer reached Plymouth at 9:35 o'clock Saturday night, and half an hour later there was a tender alongside to receive passengers for England. Several who had planned to embark and packed their baggage decided at the last moment to remain aboard. It was a fateful decision, though not dictated by any fear.

The run across the Atlantic had been pleasant. There were cherry parties when the passengers for London transferred to the waiting tender, which steamed for the Devonport landing, where the express was lying made up. The train consisted of a powerful express engine, three first-class corridor carriages and one combination guard's van and buffet. The passengers were soon entrained and at 11:30 the express pulled out. It was given a clear track on the run of 230 miles to London, on which the express generally maintains an average speed of a mile a minute.

PUMPS HARD TO KEEP ON.

Unpleasant Experience of One Woman Who Tried to Wear Them.

"Yes, they are very pretty, but how will I ever keep them on?" asked the woman customer, according to the *New York Sun*, as she sat in the shoe store and gazed at her feet in a pair of smart little pumps.

"That's just what I'd like to know," responded the salesgirl cheerfully. "I got a pair two weeks ago and they looked fine. Sunday morning I put 'em on for the first time to go to mass."

"In the house they looked grand, but when I'd gone two blocks in the street they began slipping up and down. I had to go up some steps, and when I got to the top my foot felt funny, and what do you think? There stood the usher handling me my shoe. 'I didn't know I'd lost it. Maybe I didn't feel awful. You'd better get ties, lady.'"

So she did.

Lawn Tennis.

Tennis was first played in the early part of the sixteenth century in England and France. Matches for considerable wagers were frequently held, and rather than give up the game many men played for parts of their wearing apparel after their money was gone. In England toward the last of that century, covered tennis courts were erected, and nearly all the nobility played, including the women. Henry VII. was a devoted follower of tennis, and Henry VIII. was also fascinated by the sport. The first royal tennis match was played between the monarch with the Emperor Maximilian for a partner, against the prince of Orange and the Marquis de Brandenborow. Charles II. was the first person to adopt a tennis costume.

Cement Output.

The manufacture of cement in the United States continues to make remarkable progress. Whereas in 1890 there were 16 factories, producing annually 335,000 barrels of Portland cement, there were, in 1905, 82 plants, with an estimated annual output of 31,000,000 barrels. The manufacture has increased about a hundredfold in 16 years, for in 1890 the total production was 300,000 barrels. Since the great extension of the use of this material the amount of natural cement produced in America has rapidly declined.

His Chance.

"I never would marry a doctor," said the grass widow, who had kept him in a corner for over an hour. "Where are you going?"

"To study medicine," he replied, with a sigh of relief.—Judge.

"Afternoon Bumper."

When a prisoner appeared at the Newington (Eng.) sessions his profession was given as an "afternoon bumper." A detective explained that this was a man who called at houses in the daytime, and if no one was at home, bumped against the door. Not infrequently the door flew open, and the "bumper" was able to annex property.

THE WORLD OVER

LATEST NEWS FROM EVERY LAND.

EVENTS OF THE WEEK

David T. Clough, aged 70, of Cleveland, an uncle of J. C. Gilchrist of the Gilchrist Transportation Company, committed suicide by hanging on the Gilchrist steamer Ireland. The body was found in a stateroom on the steamer's arrival in Milwaukee.

Six firemen were injured by an explosion of fireworks in the wholesale cigar and confectionery establishment of J. Kraus & Sons on West Ninth street, Cleveland. The firemen had been called to extinguish a slight blaze in the building. The building was ruined.

"Excuse me, I need the money." Will try to pay it back inside two years." This was the note left by Anton Paul Fie, cashier and bookkeeper of the banking house of M. Kacsmann & Co. in Homestead, Pa., last Thursday as he disappeared with about \$12,000 of the firm's money.

Thirty-two persons who ate pressed chicken sandwiches at the Ladies' Aid Society picnic at Jerome, Ohio, were saved by doctors from Marvsville and Jerome, who worked over them for several hours with stomach pumps. The chicken was allowed to stand for two days in tin receptacles before it was eaten.

Because of the failure of the Senate to confirm the isthmian canal commission, President Roosevelt has named a new board, consisting of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman; John F. Stevens, George Charles E. Magoun, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Haines, U. S. A. (retired); Mordecai Endicott, civil engineer, U. S. N.; Benjamin M. Harrod.

After lighting a fuse twenty feet long Ebert Olson of Roubidoux, S. D., lay down on the ground, placed five sticks of giant powder on his chest, attached the other end of the fuse to the powder and waited for the end. He had driven all the members of his son's family, with whom he lived, from the house before attempting suicide. His body was horribly mangled. He was 60 years old.

Following is the standing of the clubs in the four principal baseball leagues:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.				
	W.	L.	W.	
Chicago	47	21	Brooklyn	26
Pittsburg	43	22	Cincinnati	27
New York	42	24	St. Louis	27
Phil'delphia	34	35	Boston	24

AMERICAN LEAGUE.					
W.		L.			
New York	38	25	Chicago	34	30
Phil'delphia	30	26	St. Louis	32	33
Cleveland	33	26	Washington	23	41
Detroit	30	30	Boston	17	47

Detroit	36	30	Boston	14	4
—					
AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.					
	W.	L.		W.	L.
Columbus	44	30	Kansas City	34	3
Toledo	41	30	Minneapolis	34	3
Milwaukee	39	30	St. Paul	27	4
Louisville	38	32	Indianapolis	20	4

WESTERN LEAGUE.				
W.		L.	W.	
Des Moines	40	17	Sioux City	23
Omaha	32	26	Lincoln	25
Denver	33	28	Pueblo	20

NEWS NUGGETS.

Albert Richardson, a negro, was hanged at Linden, Ala., for the murder of Dr. Frank L. Foscoe.

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M. P., and leader of the English prohibitionists, died in London at the age of 77 years.

Manuel Garcia, professor of singing and inventor of the laryngoscope, died in London. He was born March 17, 1805.

Miss Charlotte Bartlett, declared sane by a court, was released from the Cleveland State hospital for the insane, where she had been confined for six years.

Edward W. Brown, a negro, was hanged in the county jail at Peachoid, N. J., for the murder of Rebecca Traynor at Long Branch, N. J., on June 11, 1904.

The plants of the Pneumatic Tool Company and the Gem City Tobacco Company at Dayton, Ohio, suffered a loss of \$30,000 from a blaze caused by an oil explosion.

The plant of the United States Gypsum Company in Ottawa county, Ohio, near Toledo, was destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$150,000 and throwing 150 men out of employment.

Leonard Boat, his wife and six children were drowned while attempting to ford the Animas river near Cedar Hill, N. M. The family had started for Durango, Colo., to attend a street carnival.

In Toledo, Ohio, Judge Kinkade sentenced Clarence Brown and T. H. Tracy, attorneys for the tamen, to ten days each in jail for contempt of court in filing a motion charging the judge with misconduct.

The 1906 session of the Massachusetts Legislature was prorogued the other night. The chief interest of the closing days of the session centered around the anti-railway merger bill. It died in conference.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers has ordered a strike of iron workers in the eastern district, the demand for an advance in wages having been refused. The strike will affect 6,000 men.

More than 30,000 cotton mill operatives in New England have been granted an increase in wages which places them on a schedule like that prevailing prior to July 1, 1903, when a general reduction of 12 1/2 per cent. was imposed.

Automobile scorching in Minneapolis is to be broken up by sending reckless drivers to the workhouse. John H. Quail, Jr., son of a millionaire and one of the most prominent citizens of Minneapolis, and his chauffeur, George E. Heaton, were sentenced by Judge G. L. Smith in the Municipal Court to serve five days.

A shooting affray occurred at Oro Grande, Idaho, between M. B. Mitchell and Michael Sweeney in which one man was killed and the other seriously wounded. Sweeney is a prominent mining man and a brother of Charles Sweeney, the Spokane millionaire and politician.

NOTABLE LAWS PASSED BY CONGRESS.

In number of laws passed, in size of appropriations, in length of debates, the session of Congress just closed was a record-breaker. Four great laws stand out as the most important in the recent history of the country. The railroad rate bill, the pure food bill, the meat inspection bill and the isthmian canal bill—each in itself a conspicuous piece of constructive legislation, but above them all the rate bill towers as the memorable achievement of the entire seven months' work.

Railway Rate Regulation.

The bill for the regulation of railway rates requires all interstate carriers to make through routes and reasonable joint charges. It sweeps into the category of common carriers all oil pipe lines, express companies, sleeping car companies and private car lines. Railways are prohibited from engaging in production or any other business than transportation, such as coal mining, but pipe lines are excluded from this provision.

It provides that all rates shall be just and reasonable, and it gives the interstate commerce commission full power, upon complaint and after a full hearing, to fix a reasonable and just maximum rate, which shall take effect within thirty days and shall remain in force for two years unless changed by the commission or set aside by the courts. It increases the number of commissioners from four to seven, makes their terms seven years and raises their salaries to \$10,000.

Violations of the orders of the commission, if knowingly committed, may be punished by a fine of \$5,000 or by imprisonment, or both, for each day of violation, constituting a separate offense, and enforcement of the orders of the commission may be secured either through injunctions or mandamus.

It provides for a limited review by the courts of the orders of the commission, but no injunction or decree restraining the enforcement of an order may be granted except after not less than five days' notice to the commission. Either party may take appeal from the orders of the commission from the lower federal court to the Supreme Court.

The railroad bill further provides the publication of all rates, fares or charges, and forbids changes except on thirty days' notice. The commission has power to direct what records and books shall be kept by common carriers and may have access to the same at all times. Common carriers are required within reason to make switch connections with lateral branches and to provide side tracks and to furnish cars without discrimination. If this provision is violated shippers may bring complaint before the commission. All common carriers are required to file with the commission copies of all contracts and agreements for shipment of property made with other companies. It limits the power of the commission to certain specified persons, and it prohibits rebates and discriminations of all kinds. Every person or corporation, whether carrier or shipper, agent or trustee, who is found guilty of giving, receiving or soliciting rebates or discriminations may be fined from \$1,000 to \$20,000 and imprisoned for not more than two years. The act is to go into effect within sixty days.

Pure Food.

The pure food bill defines adulterated and mislabeled articles of food and drugs and prohibits their introduction from one state or territory into any other state or territory. It authorizes the bureau of agriculture of the Department of Agriculture shall examine specimens of food and drugs to determine whether they are adulterated or mislabeled. It contains any coloring matter or ingredient deleterious to health, and food will be held to be adulterated if it contains any substance reducing its quality or strength. Preservatives may be applied exteriorly, when directions for their removal are printed on the package. As to labels, the law provides that drugs or foods will be considered adulterated if they are falsely described by their labels. On imported goods, false labels will prevent admission into the United States. The law provides that the secretary of agriculture shall determine the wholesomeness or unwholesomeness of preservatives, but does not set any standards for them. Violations of the law are being violated in any of its provisions he has authority to certify the facts to the United States district attorney for the district in which the violation occurred, and the district attorney will then proceed against the offender as against any other violator of a federal statute.

Meat Inspection.

The meat inspection law provides for government inspection of all meats and meat products put on the market in the packing-houses of the country. Cattle, sheep, swine, and goats are to be examined for signs of disease before they are slaughtered. If they are found to be diseased they are to be slaughtered separately, and the carcasses are to be given a special examination by the government inspectors. All carcasses found to be sound, healthy and fit for human food are to be tagged "inspected and passed." Otherwise they will be tagged "inspected and condemned," and in that case must be destroyed in the presence of the government inspectors.

A second inspection may be had after the first to see if the meat has become unfit for human food since the slaughter, and a third inspection must be made of all meat food products, the inspection to follow the product into the can or other container in which it is marketed, until the same is sealed.

All slaughtering and packing establishments must be inspected by expert sanitary inspectors and kept in perfect sanitary condition according to rules and regulations drawn up by the government, and government inspectors are given the right to enter any part of any establishment at any and all times. As to labels, the law provides that tags to be done under the supervision of a government inspector.

Panama Canal.

The Panama canal act provides for a lock type of canal. Instead of a sea-level waterway, by joint resolution of the Senate and the President determines that the canal be of the lock type, the act provides for the canal to be of the lock type. For continuing the work on the canal \$12,500,000 has been appropriated for the purpose of the canal bonds authorized by the Spooner act, which may be issued from time to time to the extent of \$100,000,000. These bonds are to have the rights and privileges of other bonds of the United States.

Joint Steamship.

The steamship bill merges Oklahoma and Indian territories into one state, and provides that the seat of government shall be at Guthrie until 1917, when the people are to vote on a site for a capital. The act stipulates that the new state be admitted into the Union as soon as possible.

An Antisociological Society.

Residents of the crowded east side section of New York City have organized a society for the purpose of restricting or regulating the investigation of their curiosity by sociological students or curiosity seekers. They particularly object to the visitors who come out of idle curiosity to examine what they regard as the slums of the great city. It is proposed to put up signs in the hallways of the apartment houses, warning that "Peddlers, photographers and sociologists are not admitted into the apartments."

mitted to the Union as soon as the people of the two territories readopt a constitution have adopted a constitution. Its second feature provides that Arizona and New Mexico shall be admitted as one state provided that a majority of the electors of each shall at the next November election vote for the union.

Distilled Alcohol.
This act, commonly known as the free alcohol bill, provides for the "withdrawal from bond, tax free, of domestic alcohol when rendered unfit for beverage or liquid medicinal uses by mixture with suitable denaturing materials." This law becomes effective Jan. 1, 1907, and it permits the withdrawal from bond, without the payment of internal revenue tax, denatured alcohol for use as fuel, light and power, or for use in the arts and industries. The law provides for the employment of the necessary force of chemists and revenue agents to enforce the provisions, or violations of the statute or attempt to manufacture any liquid from denatured alcohol or to adulterate denatured alcohol is punishable by fine or imprisonment.

Naturalization.
The naturalization law provides for the establishment of a bureau of immigration and naturalization, the duty of which shall be to register a personal description of each alien as he arrives in the United States.

The immigrant is then given a certificate, which he carries with him, and which he must produce when he is examined for admission. The certificate is printed on "safety" paper, and is made in duplicate. One duplicate is at Washington must correspond with the certificate presented by the applicant for citizenship.

Consular Service.
Under the terms of the new bill the consular officers of the United States are to be paid salaries ranging from \$2,500 a year to \$10,000 a year, according to grade. Lower grade vacancies, which pay \$2,000 and \$2,500 a year, are to be filled either by the promotion of consular clerks, agents or deputies, or by the selection of outsiders who pass satisfactory examinations. It creates the office of inspector of consulates and provides for the appointment of five officers to be known as "consul-general-at-large," who shall be appointed by the president after consultation with the Senate. The thorough inspection of each consular office at least once in every two years. The system of consulates is to be reorganized, and after all fees, instead of agents, in the pockets of the consuls, will be turned into the United States Treasury. The bill further reduces the consular salaries and readjusts the salaries, and it also provides that no person other than an American citizen shall receive in any consulate general or consulate in a clerical position the salary of which exceeds \$1,000.

Appropriations.
The total appropriations made at this session of Congress amount to \$1,000,000,000, an increase of \$600,000,000 over the appropriations made at the last Congress. The increase is accounted for as follows:
For the isthmian canal \$42,447,000
Under the steamship bill 10,250,000
Under the pure food bill 10,250,000
Under the meat inspection bill 10,250,000
Under the Panama canal bill 12,500,000
Total \$85,697,000

Chairman Tawney made the following statement in connection with the bill for the appropriation of \$10,250,000 for the pure food bill: "The total appropriations made at this session, \$85,697,000, do not constitute in their entirety a charge against the United States Treasury, but are a charge against the United States Treasury for the year 1907, for the reason that there must be deducted from this sum deficiencies that are due to the government for the year 1906 and to meet expenditures already incurred on account thereof, amounting at least to \$10,000,000."

There should also be deducted \$57,000,000 for the sinking fund, which may or may not be met in whole or in part, as it is purely a matter of estimate. The secretary of the Treasury to utilize the surplus in the Treasury for that purpose.

The amount of \$25,450,415 appropriated for work on the isthmian canal during the next fiscal year is payable from or reimbursed to the United States Treasury. The bonds that are authorized to be sold for that purpose, and should also be deducted from the sum of appropriations for 1907.

"The sum mentioned amount to more than \$120,000,000, and when deducted leave the United States Treasury with a balance of \$171,000,000 to be met out of the revenues of the next fiscal year."

In my judgment the ordinary revenues of the government for the next fiscal year will amount to at least \$600,000,000. The total revenues are estimated at \$181,673,000 for the next fiscal year, or at least \$40,000,000 more than the expenditures that may be charged against it."

Miscellaneous.
A law was passed providing for the punishment of adulteration of food and drugs. The government power to establish quarantine in port cities and to supersede the state quarantine laws in Alaska waters.

The "Alaska fund" was created, through which receipts from the liquor and business taxes in Alaska are to be paid into the building. A bill was passed providing for the election of a delegate in Congress from Alaska, and another went through prohibiting aliens from failing in Alaska waters.

One important measure changes the law so that cattle may be kept in cars thirty-six hours, instead of twenty-four, without unloading.

The naval reserve which has been going to the government, and which was taken back. "The largest battle ship afloat" was authorized, but Congress required that before the ship could be ordered, the government should be sent to Congress at its next session.

The annual appropriation for the State militia, and hereafter \$2,000,000 will be spent from the federal treasury for the purpose of keeping the State militia organizations in touch with the regular army.

Congress gave great care to the draft of a bill intended to preserve the beauty of Niagara Falls, and the measure was passed.

The tariff to be collected by the Philippine government on goods entering the island and trade was revised.

A measure of importance to railroad and other employees engaged in hazardous occupations, known as the employers' liability bill, became a law.

The government will participate in the Jamestown tercentennial exposition, and \$1,325,000 was authorized expended out of the federal treasury for that purpose.

Speedy appropriations for the San Francisco sufferers resulted from requests by the President. Two and one-half million was donated directly, and supplies from the stores of the government nearly equaled that.

Private pension legislation for the benefit of the old soldier who is unable to obtain a pension under the statute laws kept up its usual heavy pace.

Sparks from the Wires.
Albert Lewis, aged 25, of Springfield, Ohio, was caught under a circus train at Peru, Ind., and killed.

Atlantic City was chosen as the next place of meeting of the American Olympic Games Engineers.

A. Gross & Co.'s candle factory at Provo and First streets, Jersey City, was burned. Damage, \$125,000.

W. H. Imbler, 55 years old, a farmer of Colwell, Kan., was struck and killed by a switch engine in Oakland, Cal.

ENGLISH RAIL WRECK

TWENTY-THREE AMERICANS DIE IN DISASTER.

Train Plunges from Track When Running at High Speed—Tourists Just Landed Hurled to Horrible Execution—Bodies Mangled.

In the most appalling railroad disaster known in England in the last twenty-five years, twenty-three out of forty-seven American passengers who had landed at Plymouth from the steamship New York, late Sunday night, were instantly killed at Salisbury about 2 o'clock Monday morning as the flying express train, which was rushing them from that town to London was demolished in a collision. Almost every one of the remaining twenty-four passengers from the United States was injured seriously. The total casualties number twenty-eight and several of the injured are expected to die.

The train had passed the Salisbury station platform at high speed. At a sharp curve just outside the station the locomotive jumped the track and, plowing up the rails, crashed into a west-bound freight train. The engine mounted the girders of the railway bridge over the River Avon and turned turtle. There were three passenger coaches in the train. The first of these shot past the locomotive, crashed into the railway bridge and was smashed into splinters, portions of the wreck being hurled completely over the bridge. The second and third passenger cars were toppled over on the line and completely destroyed.

The ill-fated train was known as the "Boat Special." It was run by the London and Southampton Railway as a direct express, with an average speed of more than sixty miles an hour between Plymouth and London. The train service was inaugurated by arrangement with the International Mercantile Marine Company of New York, known as J. P. Morgan's ship trust, when that concern changed its English port from Liverpool to Southampton and sought to beat the time to London made by trains in connection with the Liverpool liners. It was one of the fastest and most luxuriously equipped trains in the British Empire, rivaling the famous "Flying Scotsman," which runs between London and Edinburgh.

It was waiting with steam up for the steamship New York, which entered Plymouth at 9:25 o'clock Sunday night, having sailed from New York Saturday, June 23. Forty-seven Americans of the eighty-eight passengers who left the American liner at that point hurried to catch it, not dreaming that within the space of a few hours it was to speed many of them to an awful death.

The train was made up of three passenger coaches and a conductor's or guard's van, containing the kitchen for the service of meals. It reached the old city of Salisbury, near which is historic Stonehenge, at 2 o'clock Monday morning. It passed through the station at the rate of more than a mile a minute.

Just outside the station the track takes a sharp curve. Engineers, knowing that, usually slacken speed as they reach Salisbury. For some reason, which probably will never be known, for the man is among the dead, the driver forced the locomotive to even higher than the scheduled rate of sixty miles an hour.

The consequence was that the engine, of the somewhat light pattern, employed in England, jumped the rails. It plowed diagonally across the tracks, dragging the cars behind it, and dashed into a west-bound freight train.

Locomotive Turns Turtle.
The collision deflected it and sent it plunging on the girders of the railroad bridge over the River Avon. There it turned turtle. The heavy steel couplings connecting the engine with the passenger coach immediately behind it snapped like cotton thread when the express locomotive caromed off the freight train. The first of the cars shot past the engine as the dead, the driver forced the locomotive to even higher than the scheduled rate of sixty miles an hour. The wreckage was hurled over the structure into the river below. The second and third cars capsized on the track and were smashed into splinters.

Bodies of the dead were fearfully mangled and one woman was decapitated. Among the killed were such well-known New Yorkers as Louis Cassler, proprietor of Cassler's Magazine; Frederick Henry Cassitt, son-in-law of former Judge Dugan of New York; John E. McDonald, Vanderbilt's racing agent; Charles B. Sontell, a rich Manhattan broker, and his two daughters and wife. Other noted persons among the dead were F. W. Koch, a millionaire banker of Alton, Pa.; McMeekin, turfman, of Lexington, Ky., who bred the famous race horse McMeekin; Walter Barwick, leading lawyer and King's counsel of Toronto. Mrs. O. W. Elphicks of Chicago was among those killed and R. S. Critchell, also of Chicago, was so badly injured that there was little hope entertained of his recovery.

Notwithstanding the combined efforts of the rescuers, hours elapsed before the agonies of the injured could be in any way relieved. As they were lifted out after the piles of wreckage had been cleared from above them they were carried to the waiting rooms in Salisbury station, where doctors were summoned from all over the neighborhood. The dead bodies were laid in rows on the station platform for identification.

The scene as described by some of the survivors was most fearful. The shrieks of the dying as they lay helplessly beneath the wreckage made the blood of the few who had escaped injury run cold. For some minutes every one of those forlorn victims seemed paralyzed with fear. The arrival of the station men from Salisbury restored them and they quickly assisted in the work of rescue. Residents along the line of the railroad also rushed to the scene and within a short time railroad officials had sent regular wreckage crews to the spot.

CONGRESS

The Senate Thursday passed the public building bill, reported from committee with a net increase of \$1,084,500 over the total as passed by the House. A conference report on the agricultural appropriation bill, complete except for the meat inspection measure, was accepted and another conference ordered on the disputed point. Consideration of the bill was delayed until Friday. Conference reports on the Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal bill and the measure creating a United States court for China were accepted. Senator Tillman made his long-deferred speech on the election of Mrs. Minor Morris from the White House. The general deficiency appropriation bill, the last of the great supply measures, was reported and a night session held for its consideration.

It carries a total of \$11,540,393, an increase of \$84,405 over the amount voted by the House, and was passed in that form. The House adopted the conference report on the railroad rate bill and accepted a partial report on the agricultural appropriation bill, instructing its conferees not to recede from the meat inspection amendment by the vote of 193 to 45. Under a special rule the conference reports on the immunity bill, the Chinese coast measure and a number of minor acts were put through. Fifty-five bills were passed, including the following: To pay \$7,000 each to the widows of Captain Charles W. Dakin and Thomas Hennessey of the San Francisco fire department, who lost their lives fighting the fire on board the transport Menard; to pension Gen. E. F. Bragg of Wisconsin; appropriating \$200,000 to raise Commodore Perry's flagship Niagara, to be kept as an exhibition in the Pennsylvania Soldiers' and Sailors' Home. The resignation of Timothy D. Sullivan (N. Y.) as a member of the House was read.

The Senate Friday adopted the conference reports on the railroad rate and pure food bills and the meat inspection amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill. The action on the rate bill passed the measure. Senators Tillman and Bailey engaged in a heated controversy on the subject of passage for railroad law. The conference reports on the sundry civil and general deficiency bill were sent to conference, and at 11 o'clock Senator Scott reported that there were fourteen items of difference between the two houses, and it would be impossible to complete the work that night. After a discussion without action on the La Follette bill, limiting the hours of labor for trimmen, the Senate adjourned.

The House adopted conference reports on the following bills, completing their passage through Congress: Agricultural appropriation with the meat inspection provision, pure food, sundry civil, creating a bureau of naturalization and immigration, and Lake Erie and Ohio river ship canal. Bills to simplify the collection of revenues and to aid the Alaska railroad in the construction of a railroad and telegraph and telephone line from Cordova bay to Eklus and the Yukon river were passed. Considerable feeling developed during the consideration of the bill to grant an extension of time for the completion of the Alaska Central railroad, but it was passed. A bill to extend the time for the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi river near South Omaha, Neb., also went through. Final action on the general deficiency bill was taken. The omnibus public building bill was sent to conference, but late in the evening Representative Barthold reported a disagreement on fourteen items. A motion instructing the conferees not to agree on the Senate amendment appropriating \$3,000,000 for the purchase of a site in Washington for a building for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor was adopted by a unanimous vote.

The conference report on the public building appropriation bill was reported in the Senate Saturday and Senator Scott said the Senate conferees had been forced to yield the provision for the \$3,000,000 building for the Departments of State, Justice and Commerce and Labor. The report was adopted. An appropriation bill carrying into effect the provisions of the omnibus buildings bill, with a total of \$7,000,000, was passed. Owing to an error in engraving the sundry civil bill, discovered after the President had signed the measure, a resolution was adopted to straighten out the tangle. There were many recesses, owing to delay in engraving bills, and Senator Hale offered resolutions directing the committee on rules to investigate the enrolling force of the Senate and the committee on printing to make inquiry as to the cause of delay at the government printing office. Both were adopted. At 10 p. m. Vice President Fairbank declared the final adjournment of the first session of the fifty-ninth Congress. The members of the House spent the day with humorous speeches and songs during the intervals between the necessary ballots on the final measures. The conference report on the public buildings bill and the bill making appropriations to carry into effect its provisions were passed in short order, as was a resolution clearing the tangle on the sundry civil bill. Speaker Cannon moved the adjournment of the session.

Brief News Items.
Larl Bevard, charged with killing Mrs. Wertz at Newark, Ohio, has been acquitted.
New Orleans has begun a systematic inspection to prevent a possible yellow fever outbreak.
The demand for passports is increasing in Washington, D. C., the average running over 100 a day.
In a wreck on the Chinese Eastern railway in Manchuria about 100 persons were killed or injured.
Two laborers among a party of ten resting under a car at Steubenville, Ohio, were killed by a switch engine.
Demetrius Schmitt, a member of the London stock exchange, committed suicide because of domestic worries.
Dr. J. A. Copps, a dentist of Mukogee, I. T., formerly of Toledo, Ohio, accidentally shot and killed his wife.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL

Chicago. The midyear period finds commerce in a very sound position and the outlook becoming more encouraging. Figures indicate that the total movement of grain for the crop year just ended has been shared in by this city to an unprecedented extent; the gain over the previous year being fully 10 per cent. Comparisons in other lines are similarly satisfactory, and those of bank clearings exhibit a growth for the six months of 8.2 per cent, the total being in excess of \$5,430,430,000, against \$5,027,030,087 for the corresponding months of 1905.

This week's developments indicate no material change in the volume of new demands and production. Warmer weather has not interrupted operations. Retail trade has benefited from the hot wave, and reflects steady advance in sales of seasonable lines. The jobbing branches report increasing orders for fall delivery, bookings being active in the textiles, footwear, hardware and food products. Country stocks of merchandise are reported under rapid depletion.

The total quantity of grain handled at this port was 7,030,708 bushels, against 8,650,410 bushels last week. Lumber receipts, 45,720,000 feet, compared with 56,182,000 feet last week. Hides received were 2,000,201 pounds, against 2,008,853 pounds last week. Live stock receipts, 301,067 head, compared with 307,004 head last week and 232,064 head a year ago.

Bank clearings, \$201,050,021, exceed those of corresponding week in 1905 by 10.2 per cent.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 15, against 25 last week and 31 a year ago.

New York.

The week closes the most successful fiscal year in the nation's history thus far, and optimism is so general throughout the commercial world that the next twelve-month period promises to carry the high water mark still higher. With few exceptions the crops are making good progress, and the new year will start with more business on the books of manufacturing concerns and greater enterprises and undertakings in contemplation than on any previous July 1. Trade reports for the week indicate a reasonable disposition to curtail wholesale business, but even this summer influence is less disquieting than usual. Railway earnings in three weeks were 10.3 per cent larger than last year, and disbursements for interest and dividends at this center next month are estimated at \$100,000,000, which is about \$200,000,000 larger than a year ago.

Failures this week were 207 in the United States, against 240 last year, and 27 in Canada, compared with 10 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

THE MARKETS

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.10; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.02; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 87c; corn, No. 2, 62c to 63c; oats, standard, 40c to 42c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c; hay, timothy, \$3.50 to \$4.50; cattle, \$5.00 to \$5.50; butter, choice creamery, 10c to 14.00; eggs, fresh, 14c to 18c; potatoes, new, 60c to 70c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.50; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.02; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 84c to 86c; corn, No. 2 white, 51c to 53c; oats, No. 2 white, 40c to 42c.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$4.50 to \$5.50; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.75; sheep, \$4.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 86c to 90c; corn, No. 2, 40c to 51c; oats, No. 2, 37c to 38c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.35; sheep, \$2.00 to \$5.25; wheat, No. 2, 88c to 90c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 52c to 53c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 40c to 41c; rye, No. 2, 63c to 64c.

Detroit—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.7

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

STATE COURT UPHOLDS CITY.

Decides Refusal to Permit Saloon Near School Is Legal.

The Supreme Court of Illinois has adjourned after handing down a number of opinions. The most important decision was the one given in the suit of Henry Raben against former Mayor Carter Harrison of Chicago and other municipal authorities to compel them to license a saloon near Lyman Trumbull school in Chicago. In this case the court holds that unless restricted by an ordinance the Mayor may use reasonable discretion in the granting of saloon licenses and that a refusal to permit a saloon to open in the vicinity of a school is a reasonable exercise of such power. Raben won his suit in the Superior Court of Cook county and a writ of mandamus to compel the Mayor to license the saloon was issued. The Appellate Court affirmed the finding, but the Supreme Court holds both the lower courts in error and remands the case with directions to dismiss the petition. It is the first time the Illinois court has passed upon the question directly. Another important decision is one which declares unconstitutional what is known as the "washhouse" act of the Legislature requiring owners of mines to furnish washhouses for the accommodation of the men working in the mines. The question of the constitutionality of the amendment to the election law permitting party committees to nominate election judges was passed upon in the proceeding which was brought from Edgar county. The decision upholds the amendment and requires the Edgar county board of supervisors to name the judges nominated by the Republicans. This the board at its last meeting refused to do.

JAIL FOR GIRL'S TORTURER.

Mrs. Mary L. McKinney Found Guilty of Cruelty to Ward.

Mrs. Mary L. McKinney, wife of a wealthy banker, and a leading social woman of Alton, was found guilty in the Peoria county Circuit Court of cruelty to her ward, Stella Grady, and the punishment was fixed by the jury at two years in the penitentiary. The jurors also found that Mrs. McKinney has since the commission of the crime in 1904 become insane and has not permanently recovered from her insanity. The construction of the verdict has caused a unique legal question to be raised by the attorneys and the counsel for the defense declare that it is contrary to the laws of the State. The crime for which Mrs. McKinney was tried was committed in 1904, and the evidence in the trial showed, which was also admitted by the defense, that the body of the young girl was covered with marks and scars which were made by Mrs. McKinney using forks, knives and other articles as weapons. The defense advanced the claim that Mrs. McKinney was insane when she committed the acts. To substantiate this well-known alibi was placed on the stand, while neighbors of Mrs. McKinney from Alton testified that she was in her right mind at the time Stella Grady, her ward, was a member of the McKinney household. The case was brought to Peoria county on a change of venue, the first hearing at Alton last January having resulted in the conviction of the defendant. The hearing of the evidence required sixteen days' time and 113 witnesses were called.

STATE AIDS FIRE VICTIMS.

Tents Sent to Shelter Homeless Families in Golconda.

Under orders from Gov. Deneen Adj. Gen. Scott dispatched twenty-five tents to Golconda to shelter over 100 people whose homes were destroyed by fire which swept the little town and almost destroyed it. Two business blocks of the town were completely destroyed and the fire, extending to the dwellings burned out twenty-six families. Golconda is thirty-five miles north of Paducah, Ky. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000, with little insurance. Among the buildings destroyed were three saloons, plant, two hardware stores, three saloons and the laundry. Inadequate fire-fighting facilities had little effect in subduing the flames, which practically burned themselves out.

OFFICER WOUNDED BY MOB.

Riverton Marshal Fatally Hurt in Saloon Raid.

Town Marshal James Kline of the village of Riverton is in St. John's hospital in Springfield in a dying condition, the result of a beating he received at the hands of a mob of Lithuanians led by Mrs. William Grikski, wife of a saloonkeeper. Mrs. Grikski was arrested immediately after the assault and, with four other members of the mob who were caught by a sheriff's posse, is lodged in jail. Another posse is searching the surrounding country for others who are believed to be hiding in the Sangamon river bottoms. Among them are the woman's husband and brother. An attempt to close the saloon of Grikski was responsible for the assault on the marshal. The witnesses to the early stages of the affair were all Lithuanians, none of whom speak English.

ILLINOIS AFTER A NAVAL BOAT.

Officials Negotiate with Canada to Permit Building Training Ship.

The President has requested Secretary Root to take up with Canada the interpretation of the Rush-Bagot treaty governing the maintenance of warships on the great lakes and ascertain whether a new unarmored training ship for naval militia purposes could be built and used. Representative Boufford and W. A. Purdy, commander of the Illinois naval militia, made the representations leading up to the request. An appropriation of \$230,000, obtained by Representative Boutell several years ago, is available to build a vessel which will accommodate the Illinois militia. At present the Dorothea is the only vessel capable of housing only one-eighth of the command at once.

All Over the State.

Pfeil Brothers' poultry and produce house at Arenzville burned. Loss \$1,000, no insurance.

Orders issued at Washington provide for a general rifle competition for the entire army at Fort Sheridan Aug. 20. The Chicago drainage canal is entitled to only 10,000 feet of water a second, according to a late congressional decision. Mrs. William Springhorn, an aged resident of Normal, was fatally hurt by a vicious bull which gored her after she was knocked down. Rev. Wythe Leigh Kinsolving of Richmond, Va., has been invited to become rector of Christ church, Springfield, but it is believed he will remain in Richmond. The bodies of Mary and Leonard Faulkner, the Chicago children who had been missing for several days, were found in the lake near the pier where they were fishing. The Shumway Bank was entered about 2 a. m. the other day, but the burglars were frightened off before they procured any money. Four men are suspected to have participated in the raid. A stranger was arrested and is held.

Henry Johnson, a farmer, living near Cornland, was shot and probably fatally wounded by Gustave Ramthum, a tenant on Johnson's land. Johnson was taken to Lincoln, where his right leg was amputated at the knee, the limb having been shattered by a heavy load of shot. The men had quarreled over possession of the house occupied by Ramthum. Lincoln officers arrested Ramthum.

Before daylight the other day the propeller shaft of the steamer Bald Eagle snapped with a terrific noise when the boat was just below Hardin, and the helpless steamer began tumbling about in the heavy current of the Mississippi river. Nearly a hundred passengers were aboard and a panic ensued. It required the efforts of the boat's officers to prevent many from jumping overboard. The steamer was landed and will be laid up for repairs.

At a meeting of the United Mine Workers' Association of Illinois lines of \$10 each were assessed against 400 miners employed in a mine near Collinsville. When the mines throughout the bituminous region resumed work the men refused to report because two mule drivers had been discharged by the management. There is an arbitration clause in the agreement between the mine workers and owners, and because the men did not work, pending an investigation of the trouble, the fines were imposed.

Miss Edna Brown, daughter of former Mayor Edward W. Brown, left 127 feet from the top of Byron bluff, six miles south of Rockford, and suffered only a slight cut on her head and a bruised shoulder. Miss Elizabeth Hialop of Chicago, who, with Miss Brown, had taken a path which they thought led from the ground where they were attending a picnic, but instead took them to the verge of the cliff, halted just in time to avoid plunging over the precipice with her companion. If it were not for Miss Brown, struck against a tree growing from a ledge. It broke the force of her fall and undoubtedly saved her life.

The "wild girl" who has alarmed farmers and suburbanites of Alton for several days, was captured in a barn in the rear of the residence of Mrs. Jeremiah Springer. She is a pale, gaunt girl, apparently 18 years old, 5 feet 6 inches tall. She has light hair and blue eyes. "Miss May" is her only name and answers all questions. She could not tell how long she had been roaming through the woods or how she got there. For the last ten days she had lived in the woods, feeding on herbs, wild fruits, and vegetables.

An Evanston boy has won the favor of a great queen, who has made known her interest in him by a pretty gift. Master Clyde Caswell, recently wrote to Queen Alexandra of England a letter of pleasant greeting. Before long an answer came, and with it a gift of fourteen marbles which have made Master Caswell the envy of all his playmates in Evanston. The lad did not forget to thank Her Majesty in a second letter. He also sent her a handsome book, entitled "A Message from God," which is illustrated in colors.

Charged with impeding and obstructing the operation of railway trains without due process of law, Mayor G. W. McCaskin of Rock Island and six members of the police force were arrested after tearing out sections of the main lines of the Burlington and Milwaukee roads. The Mayor is proceeding on the same ground he took three months ago when he was enjoined after a similar performance and his act was denounced by the City Council. He holds that the company has no right to the ground on which the tracks were laid. There is no litigation pending and he noted on his own initiative. Traffic was delayed.

VAGRANT SAYS HE'S WEALTHY.

Man Arrested in Joliet Believed to Be Safe-Blower.

After declaring he was wealthy, having found buried treasure amounting to \$3,000 at Chicago Heights, Harvey Logan, captured at the point of a gun in Joliet, has pleaded guilty to vagrancy and gone to jail for thirty days. In addition he was fined for carrying concealed weapons. Last month Logan created a scare in a Joliet saloon by flourishing a revolver and compelling one of the patrons of the place to buy drinks for him. The police were summoned, but Logan escaped. He came back last week and was pounced upon by an officer, who disarmed him and then compelled him to submit under threats of death. At the station a search of Logan's clothes produced a package of meat, a watch, mirror, soap, a dozen candles, a box of cartridges and \$42.20 in money. The police think the man is a safe blower and his record will be looked into. Logan told the court about finding the gold at Chicago Heights, but admitted he had spent all that money.

POINTERS ON PRIMARY LAW.

Election Commissioners Give Opinions on the New Act.

The election commissioners handed down several important opinions the other day bearing upon the new primary election law. One is that an elector in a senatorial district may cast one vote each for three candidates for Representatives where there are in the field. Another is that a school teacher is disqualified because he does not pay his party dues, as required by the socialist organization. The election board holds that under the State constitution three members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly are assigned to each senatorial district, and that inasmuch as they are distinct offices a voter may vote for one, two or three of them. The board also holds that petitions for nominations cannot be signed in blank. The opinion was read by Commissioner Houston.

HEAVY DAMAGE FROM STORM.

Wind, Rain and Hail Destroy Many Acres of Illinois Crops.

A windstorm, cyclonic in character and accompanied by hail and torrents of rain, swept up the Illinois river valley Wednesday afternoon. Thousands of acres of growing crops were destroyed or greatly damaged. The only fatality occurred at Utica. Samuel Kelly, a farmer, was driving across the bridge of the Illinois river at that point when two spans of it were blown into the water, drowning the man and team. Many houses in Utica were unroofed. The bridge over the Vermilion river at Lowell was also destroyed.

WOMAN LEFT TIED AND GAGGED.

Assailants Wearing Black Dresses Believed to Be Men.

Mrs. Charles Rhodes, wife of the night dispatcher for the Aurora, Elgin and Chicago Railway Company, was attacked by two strangers, wearing black dresses and heavily veiled, at her home in Elgin. They bound and gagged Mrs. Rhodes with ropes. Five hours later she was found almost exhausted. No clue has been discovered as to the perpetrators of the attack. They are believed to have been men.

ALTON HAS RAIN OF FROGS.

Thousands of Little Reptiles Strewn Streets After Gale.

A heavy rainstorm, accompanied by a gale, swept over Alton Sunday and a deluge of little green frogs was precipitated. They fell so plentifully that thousands were hopping around the streets. Pedestrians and vehicles crushed them by hundreds, so thickly were the streets strewn. It is believed the frogs were scooped up from the marshy lowlands by the heavy wind, carried over the city and dropped.

Fire Burns Seven Houses.

At 11:45 o'clock at night fire was discovered in the Model grocery at the northeast corner of the square in Girard, and the fire continued burning west, taking in all of the buildings occupied as follows: Model grocery, J. Gutth's barber shop, W. E. Sprague's lunch room, O. O'Neill's saloon, vacant building and John Anderson's butcher shop. A great amount of the contents of the buildings was removed to the streets.

Farmer Receives Big Oil Royalty.

"Life" Dunn of Coles county is one of those who have been favored by the discovery of oil. Dunn has a 25-acre tract of land which he has tried on numerous occasions to dispose of at \$3 an acre, but the deals always fell through. To-day there are on the 25-acre strip six producing wells and a seventh is going down, and Mr. Dunn receives \$35 every day in the week as royalty.

One Way to Stop Injunction.

The contractors who are building a railroad bridge over a gulch near Venice outwitted officers who were sent to serve injunction papers on them, and succeeded in finishing the bridge. They allowed the officers to go out on a treble and then cut them off from the shore, holding their prisoners until the work was completed.

Mystery In Janet's Death.

An investigation into the death of Andrew Janet, who left his home in Greenville three weeks ago and whose body was found under a drift in the waters of Shoal creek, is being made. The parents of the young man believe he was the victim of foul play and the coroner's jury rendered a verdict of suicide.

Illinoisans Harvest Big Crop.

The wheat crop now being harvested about Alto Pass is the largest ever known there and the quality the best. The early apple crop is also exceptionally fine and, singularly enough, these exceptional crops are accredited to the long drought in the spring, which, at the time, greatly alarmed the farmers.

ORCHARD and GARDEN

THE SUCCESSFUL FARMER.

We often hear farmers complaining that their occupation does not pay. "There's no money in farming" has become a stereotyped phrase with a certain class of farmers, and if we looked into their habits and methods of conducting their business I think we should be perfectly willing to agree with them. Now I believe there is money in farming. By farming I do not mean just staying on the place and letting the business take care of itself, but running the farm according to business principles and methods. Now I do not suppose that any farmer will become a millionaire by legitimate farming alone, but I do believe that many farmers have secured a competence for themselves and their families by successful farming, and in their pleasant home surroundings are happier than an Andrew Carnegie or John D. Rockefeller with their untold millions. While these successful farmers have not all pursued the same lines of farming—some having made a specialty of dairying, others of market gardening, fruit growing, mixed farming, etc.—I think that investigation would show that they had all followed the same general principles in conducting their business. A combination of good judgment, system, thoroughness and personal attention to details has crowned their efforts with success. And let it be remembered right here that these business methods were followed closely all the year round. We often see farmers who start off pretty well in the spring, preparing the soil and planting the seed, etc., but as the season advances they get behind with their work, and the crops are practically left to care for themselves, and the result is that their season's work has proved largely a failure. Such a result proclaims its own moral: "Don't plant more than you can properly care for." Some farmers will succeed in growing good crops, but utterly fail when it comes to marketing them. Business methods and principles are just as necessary here as in any other phase of farm life. System and thoroughness all the year round is the successful farmer's watchword, and wherever you find a successful farmer you will generally find a thorough business man.—J. P. L. Columbia, Conn.

CARE OF WORKING HORSES.

When you start to the field for a full day's work aim to put in the number of hours that a sensible man would, and then do just what you can in that time without injuring your team. Keep your eyes upon them, and don't overdo it at first. The amount will be according to the weather and other conditions. When plowing I rest the team at every round if they need it. It is better to rest a minute or so at each round than to rush the horses through for an hour, as many do, then rest half an hour. Don't let the horse get too hot, but keep him cool instead of cooling him off after he gets hot. There is not as much in the sweating as in the breathing, but watch both. It is panting that hurts. While resting let the horses stand with their heads to the wind, and you do a little more than just sit on the plow. See that neither the mane or anything else gets under the collar. The neglect of this causes many sore shoulders, and it would be a trouble to avoid it. See that the harness are kept buckled tight against the collar. In short, see that everything is all right. The horse should have plenty of water and salt and the best of feed, but with many horse owners all are lacking. Salt should be kept before them in the stable all the time. Water should be offered three times a day and the best feed obtainable for the purpose should be given. Feed according to the amount of work done. On idle days cut down the grain ration, and don't forget this: Give the horse one day out of the week for rest, and don't drive him all day on Sunday if he has been worked hard all the week. The horse needs his Sunday for rest as well as man, and the wise horse owner will see that he gets it. Act humanely to the horse and all the stock, and do not inflict any unnecessary cruelty upon them. Cruelty is a sin. "A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast." If you want a gentle tractable horse, begin with him when he is a colt. It is easy to handle him then, and he remembers what you teach him as long as he lives. Plenty of good food and exercise won't hurt the brood mare.—Stenson of Wisconsin.

POULTRY NOTES.

Much of the trouble with over fat hens would be avoided if the pullets had hens were fed separately. Hens will get too fat to lay on the same food, both as regards quantity and quality, that pullets do well on. Where both are housed together, giving each different feed is not very easily done, but it can be arranged in this way: Coops of jath, but with different sized doors, could be utilized, the one with larger sized door for the hens. To be sure the pullets could enter this door, but as a rule, the pullets do not crowd in with the hens, and if they were the first to the table, open their door only, until they were in their coop, and then close them in while the hens enter their own room. Chicks are about as easy to learn their feeding places as pigs are, in a few days they are apt to learn the doors. Or they could be confined to the coop a few days if slow to learn.

WORK OF CONGRESS.

SESSION JUST CLOSED HAS BEEN A BUSY ONE.

In Both Houses Out of 27,000 Bills, 4,000 Hensch Statute Books—New Records Set in Labor and Oratory.

Washington correspondence: THE first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress is distinguished from its immediate predecessors by the things it has done and not by the things it has not done. It has been a particularly notable session for the influence of public sentiment, led by President Roosevelt, upon it. It has broken, or approximately equalled, all records made by any other peace session in the history of the country in bills introduced and passed, both public and private, in the amount of appropriations voted and in the length of debates. It has passed more corrective legislation than any other session in recent years and has paid closer attention to business. In the making of speeches and drafting of bills the Congress fairly outdid itself. The Congressional Record, puffed and swollen far beyond its usual proportions, will embrace a small-sized library in telling of the work of the session, while the files of the document rooms were jammed and overflowing with more bills, resolutions and reports than any single session has ever had and more than have been accumulated in many an entire Congress. The flood of bills was greatest in the House, although the Senate was not far behind in proposing laws. The bills filed in the House during the seven months of the session numbered almost 21,000. In the Fifty-eighth Congress, consisting of three sessions, there were only 10,200 bills introduced in the House. The Senators presented 6,000 bills from December to July, as against 7,205 for the three sessions of the Fifty-eighth Congress.

HOW MUCH STOCK IN A PASTURE?

Usually there should be sufficient to keep the grass well fed down. Otherwise, there will be a portion that will grow up and become worthless for feed. But this close feeding from the first, which means a better quality of grass, will most likely necessitate the early supply of soiling crops or grain in order to keep up the flow of milk. In this way more stock can be kept and the pasture will present a better appearance than when there are not animals enough to keep the grass properly fed down. Last season during a drive a fine upland pasture was brought to notice that deserved attention. It was good plowland, had been seeded to grass and turned to pasture. It was a nice clean field, closely cropped, with hardly a weed or bush to be seen. Could our pastures be of this kin, that could be plowed and reseeded when necessary, they could be made much better and more profitable than the general run of them. An advantage in stocking heavily will be to keep down all undesirable growths, and where supplemental feed is given as required, it should tend to an improved condition of the pastures.

TO PREVENT PEARS FROM CRACKING.

The cause of pears cracking while growing upon the tree is a fungus which develops in and on the skin of the fruit. It rarely develops upon the whole surface of the fruit and thus the growth is retarded in a certain section which causes the surface to crack. The only practical means yet devised to prevent this is to spray the trees a number of times while the fruit is growing with a solution composed of one pound hypsulphite of soda and ten gallons of water or five ounces of sulphide of potassium mixed with ten gallons of water. The latter mixture is preferred by the great majority of fruit growers.

DOES YOURS DO IT?

It is claimed for the average cow that during the course of the year she will produce \$40 worth of butter-fat raise a good calf, and furnish from \$15 to \$20 worth of skim-milk, which, when properly treated, makes the best kind of a feed for your hogs.

England possesses twenty-eight cows for every hundred of the population. Australia has 280.

Have a long V shaped trough in each coop to place the feed in. If desired give the same quality to each, but give a third more to the pullets; food for a dozen pullets will be enough for fifteen or sixteen hens, and pullets can utilize more corn to advantage than can hens.

As to how much to each flock, or each dozen, no one can tell for another poultry yard, unless they knew exactly the amount to be foraged during the day, the breed, and the condition of the flock, also the warmth of their quarters.

There are doubtless handier ways of feeding separately, when both are housed together, and if any occurs to you, don't keep it to yourself; send it to the Farmer.

BUILD SHEDS FOR CATTLE.

Aside from the fact that the cows have the fresh grass during the summer, the main reason why they are contented is that they have plenty of exercise, fresh air and are comfortable. We hear men say that their cows do splendidly during the summer, but are very disappointing during the winter, and some of these men are known to be good providers—that is, their cows are reasonably well fed during the winter and the ration is nearly properly balanced. The trouble is that the animals are not comfortable. In too many cases the barns are cold to the point of freezing; in other cases they are not ventilated, and the animals are being stifled with the foul air. Again, some cows are given little or no exercise during the winter. If they get any at all it is by turning them out in the cold barnyard to drink ice-cold water. Remember the exercising shed, and before the cows go into winter quarters again have one of these sheds and also arrange the stables so they will be warm and still properly ventilated. Do this, together with the proper feeding, and you will find the cows as contented and happy as in the summer time, and they will show you appreciation by the milk flow.

RECORD FOR SPEECHES.

But it was in the field of oratory that both Houses won fame. With the first weeks of the session the talkfest began, and it continued to the end, a veritable Niagara of words. It is estimated that during the seven months of the session more than 40,000 words were spoken and reported in the two houses of Congress, a record that will probably never be equaled by any legislative body on earth.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD FOR THE SESSION NUMBERS MORE THAN 10,000 PAGES.

The most popular speeches of the session, judged by outside demand, were the state speeches of Senators Bailey and Knox, and Senator Tillman's attack on the President in connection with the Mrs. Minor Morris incident.

MONEY BILLS NEARLY \$800,000,000.

Lavish appropriations have been made. In the total appropriated, previous records have been broken. The exact amount is not yet known, but it will approximate \$875,000,000, and may nearly reach the \$900,000,000 point. The appropriations of the closing session of the Fifty-eighth Congress, for the fiscal year, 1900, amounted to \$820,184,634; the high record up to that time.

One of the largest items of increase is in the postoffice bill. Last year the postal appropriation was \$181,022,003. This year it is \$108,000,000, an increase of \$17,000,000. An increase of over \$2,000,000 had been made in the meat inspection appropriation and \$2,600,000 went to San Francisco. Extraordinary appropriations of about \$11,000,000 were made for the Panama Canal. An enormous increase was made in the sundry civil bill, which carried for the fiscal year 1900 a little less than \$87,000,000, but which went through the Senate this session with a total of over \$102,000,000. Of this more than \$25,000,000 was for the Panama Canal for the coming fiscal year. Permanent appropriations carried at the close of last session amounted to less than \$147,000,000. This total is now much larger and is growing with every session. It will probably approximate \$100,000,000.

Chairman Tawney of the appropriations committee and most of the House chairman having charge of big appropriation bills have worked hard to keep them down, but have had an almost impossible task. Congress has been crowded for money from every quarter. The Panama Canal has required liberal treatment, San Francisco had to be relieved, the meat inspection appropriation had to be largely increased, postal business has been expanding so as to require much larger sums.

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher
By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

"William Jennings" modestly intimates that if the Democratic party can stand it a third time, he can.

There is this to be said in defense of those reprehensible Israelites; they did not call their golden calf potted chicken.

They say that all Russian names are spelled phonetically. If they are, it must sound to an outsider as tho' the whole nation was suffering from chronic catarrh.

The dry dock Dewey has arrived at Singapore. Those who bet on her sinking before she reaches Manila will have only a few months more of uncertainty ahead of them.

If Mr. Bryan is at all short on platforms, we understand that David Bennett Hill had one in stock that was not used up at Kansas City.

Bertha Krupp's gun factory ought to be able to furnish her doctor husband with enough practice to keep him from starting to death.

In the rush of congressional business, none of the correspondents have found time to assign Secretary Taft to the Supreme Bench for over a week.

If the President does not slow up a bit, a lot of corporations will not be left in condition to care whether he accepts the third term proposition or not.

It was rather a joke on congressman Marshall to find after he had worked so hard for the free alcohol bill that North Dakota was barred from manufacturing alcohol anyhow.

The attorneys General hastens to disclaim any hope of landing John D. Rockefeller in the penitentiary. Mr. Moody probably recalls how many premature forecasts other lawyers have already made in that same line.

Now it is the grain roads. Truly this is an era of national house cleaning. In the very last days of the session Senator LaFollette arose and presented a resolution which will keep the Interstate Commerce Commission working for almost a year after they get thru with their coal and oil investigations. The resolution was adopted without division and now the grain roads will come under the probe. The gist of it was just this. Senator LaFollette said he had good reason to suspect that the grain carrying roads were just as crooked as any of the oil and coal roads. He said that some of the largest elevators in the grain belt were owned by practically the same men who owned the railroads that carried the grain, that there was more than a suspicion of collusion between the elevators and the railroads affecting the price of grain, wringing it from the farmer at a low price when it was wanted on the exchange to help influence a deal. He said that the names of the same men appeared in the directories of the railroads and in the elevator companies and that if the Interstate Commerce Commission would apply the same probe to the grain roads that they had applied to the coal and oil roads, they would find the same state of rottenness and the same unlawful combinations in restraint of trade. Senator LaFollette's words were endorsed by Senator Nelson and the resolution of inquiry was promptly adopted. Now we may look for some interesting revelation in the north-west.

TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE 8TH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

I hereby announce myself as a republican candidate for representative in the General Assembly, subject to the decision of the Republican Senatorial Convention in the 8th Senatorial District.

It was the purpose of the law makers in passing the last primary act that the voters should each have one vote for a candidate for representative, so that each county in a district, like ours, should have a representative in the General Assembly. Lake County has a senator.

I, therefore, solicit the votes of republicans in McHenry and Lake counties at the primary to be held August 4th next, for the office of representative and request that they mark a cross in the square opposite my name upon the official ballot. I am under great obligations to the republicans of this district for their support in the past and I shall try and merit their approval in the future.

Very respectfully,

Edward D. Shurtleff,
Marengo, Illinois.

Favored of Fortune.

Lord Walverton is one of fortune's prime favorites. Eighteen years ago he was comparatively a poor man with an income of a thousand or so. His elder brother, died unexpectedly and he succeeded to an estate of more than \$250,000 a year and a title.

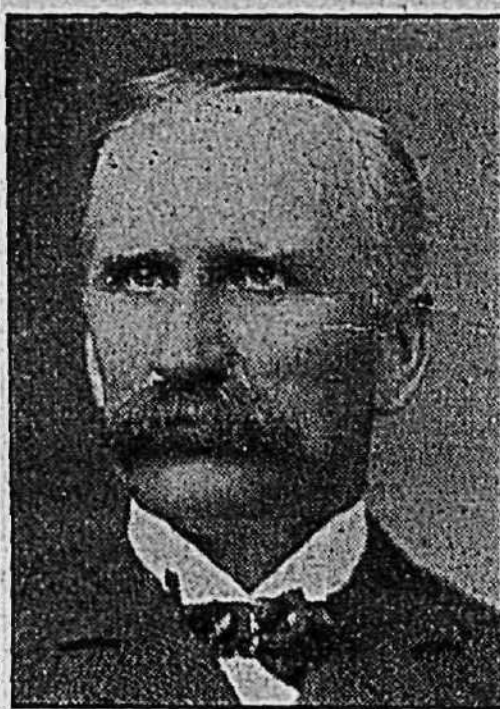


J. L. SWAYER,
Republican Candidate For
COUNTY CLERK.
Subject to the action of the Primaries
to be held AUGUST 4, 1906.

GEORGE B. STEPHENS.

George Stephens, candidate for the republican nomination for treasurer, subject to the will of the coming republican primaries, which will be held later, is a native born Illinoisian. He was born at Homer, Will county, November 15, 1848, and since 1853 has always lived in Lake County.

Mr. Stephens served several terms as president of the Millburn Mutual Fire



Insurance Co., which was organized in 1855 and which is a strong local insurance concern.

He received his education in Lake county schools and since 1871 has been engaged in farming in Newport township. He has always been prominent in republican politics and served three terms on the board of supervisors, being elected chairman of that organization twice, serving as well as chairman of the Lake county board of review.

Your support will be appreciated at the primaries August 4.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

To the Republican Voters of Lake County.

After supporting and contributing to the success of the Republican party, for the past thirty years and never having held a County office, I feel I can consistently ask the Republican voters for their support of County Judge.

Fifteen years of active practice at the Lake county bar, leads me to believe that the duties of the office of County Judge



require the entire time of the Court; and if elected to that position, I will devote my whole time to the office and the best interests of the people of Lake County.

Your support will be most thankfully received at the primaries August 4.

EDWARD J. HEYDECKER.

Liquid Measure.

The Secretary—I find that your property in Swampville cost you four dollars a foot, sir. What price are you willing to sell it for?

The Rich Victim—Oh, I'll let it go for two dollars a gallon.—Life.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

PUBLISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
MARION TEMPLE BUILDING,
WAUKEGAN, ILLINOIS.
LOUIS J. GUNNER, Secretary.

John Fox (widower) to Frank Fox, lot 7, assessor's plat NW 1/4 sec 10, Newport twp, q. c. 8 50 00

Michael J. Fearson and wife to Adam Mrozowska, lots 39 40, blk 5, F W Gunse sub-div North Chicago, w. d. 1450 00

Antoni Gryziel and wife to Jozef Key, lots 51 22, blk 21, Washburn Springs, w. d. 500 00

Berna Scholtz and husband to Emil A. Fiecke, lots 1 2 3, in E H Clark's Prospect Park sub-div sec 20, Ela twp 1 00

R W Churchill and wife to Effie A Washburn, lot 8, blk 2, P D Battershall's sub Grayslake, w. d. 1 00

Sarah A Higgins and husband to Alex McDougall, lot 1, blk 9, Exmoor add to Highland Park, w. d. 500 00

Anton Lechowicz and wife to Joe Lechowicz, lot 1, blk 20, Washburn Springs, q. c. 1 00

Fred Schill and wife to Max Klager, pt NW 1/4 sec 26, Warren twp, w. d. 4500 00

Henry N Deacon and wife to Roy O Samson, lot 20 and NW 1/4 lot 21 blk 15, Washburn Park, and pt NW 1/4 sec 20, Waukegan, w. d. 3000 00

Roy O Samson to Catherine Deacon, same as above, w. d. 3000 00

Estate of Chalkley J Hambleton, dec'd, to Ethel Roe Lindgren, lot 63, South Highland add to Highland Park, d 7000 00

Melinda Porter and hus et al to Ann M Merrill, lot 30, blk 2, Slyfield's sub, Waukegan, q. c. 1 00

Ann M Merrill to Andrew Peterson, lot 30, blk 2, Slyfield's sub-div, Waukegan, w. d. 1000 00

Bertha Cockburn and hus to Geo F Fiske, lot 310 city of Lake Forest, w. d. 5100 00

Geo. A. Colburn and wife et al to J Elliott Colburn, sly 50 ft of lot 8 blk 58, Highland Park, w. d. 1 00

John P Schneider and wife to Anna Xore, lots 57 58, blk 5, Deerfield Park L & I association sub-div, w. d. 100 00

Armour & Co to Henry C & W W Edwards, 35-100 acres in NW 1/4 sec 21, Avon tp on Round lake, q. c. 1 00

W W Edwards and wife to Henry C Edwards, pt NW 1/4 sec 21, Avon tp on Round lake, q. c. 1 00

Henry C Edwards and wife to Herman Ehrhart, same as above, q. c. 700 00

Chicago Title & Trust Co trustees to Geo H Warde, lot 27, blk 14, in sub-div of lots 9 10, Chicago Highlands, Cuba tp d. 310 00

Ann E Pinkerton and hus to Geo A Eaton, lot 61, blk 1, C Frank Wright's add Libertyville, w. d. 50 00

Mary J Ferguson to P M Meagher 15 acres in NW 1/4 sec 10, Waukegan tp, w. d. 4500 00

P M Meagher and wife to May J Ferguson, NW 1/4 sec 20, McKay's 2d add Waukegan, w. d. 4000 00

Chicago Title & Trust Co, trustees, to Mrs Edgar Small, lot 24 blk 10, in sub-div of lots 9 10, Chicago Highlands, Cuba twp, dec'd 350 00

Ayrault D Ferguson to H B Price lots 3 4, blk 18, McKay's 2d add Waukegan, q. c. 175 00

G R Lyon and wife to H H Eddy, lot 49, Lyon's 2d sub-div of fair grounds, Waukegan, w. d. 700 00

J T Parker and wife to G S Stewart, lot 39 1/2 132 ft on Grand ave, Waukegan, w. d. 395 00

E A Cumming and wife to M Bantilla, lot 10, blk 1, Cummin's & Co's add Waukegan, w. d. 202 50

L P Kraft and wife et al to Florence M Hart, pt NW 1/4 sec 17, Waukegan tp, q. c. 1 00

Ida S Knox and hus to J F Knox, lot 3, blk 33, Lake Bluff, w. d. 900 00

Edwin Combs et al to Sarah A Butler, 6 lots in Libertyville, q. c. 50 00

Jacob Theobald to August Uhllein pt lot 2, Wabsworth, w. d. 600 00

Twenty Year Battle.

"I was loser in a twenty year battle with chronic piles and malignant sores, until I tried Bucken's Arsenic Salve; which turned the tide, by curing both, till not a trace remains," writes A. M. Bruce, of Farmville, Va. Best for old Ulcers, Cut, Burns and Wounds. 25c at J. H. Swan, druggist.

Able to Report Progress.

Mrs. Naybur—How are you getting along with your housecleaning?
Mrs. Crossway—Well, I have made a good start. I've got rid of that lazy, good for nothing cousin of my husband's that has been living with us for the last three months.

Ayer's Pills

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use

Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Ayer's Pills. Keep saying this over and over again. The best laxative. Local Agents, J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

ABOUT NATURAL BRIDGES.

Their Formation as Accounted For by Scientific Investigators.

It is commonly believed that natural bridges, of which the Natural Bridge of Virginia is the best known American example, are due to the falling in of cavern roofs, leaving only a part to span the stream which the destruction of the cavern has brought to the surface.

By a study of the North Adams Natural Bridge, says the Geographical Record, Prof. Cleland has been led to the conclusion that in this case at least the origin is quite different. In this case the bridge seems to be due to the solution of the limestone along a joint plane near the former course of Hudson brook. At first only a small amount of water seeped along the joint plane, but after awhile it made a channel large enough to divert the entire brook under the surface, giving rise to the bridge.

Walcott had previously offered a similar theory for the Natural Bridge of Virginia, and Cleland concludes that while the falling in of cavern roofs may occasionally give rise to natural bridges, the most common cause for such bridges in marble, limestone, sandstone and lava is that outlined above.

Try a little KODOL FOR DYSPEPSIA after your meals. See the effect it will produce on your general feeling by digesting your food and helping your stomach to get itself into shape. Many stomachs are overworked to the point where they refuse to go further. Kodol digests your food and gives your stomach the rest it needs, while its reconstructive properties get the stomach back into working order. Kodol relieves flatulence, sour stomach, palpitation of the heart, belching, etc. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Removed the Cause.

"Was your dyspepsia cured by surgical operation?"
"Yes. The doctor told me to cut out the cause."—Detroit Free Press.

Heaviest Inheritance Tax.

Tommy—What is an inheritance tax?
Pa—It is when your mother blames all your faults on me.—N. Y. Sun.

Varying Weight of Timber.

The weight of most timber varies according to the part of the tree from which it is cut; as a general rule, that cut from the top of a tree may be taken as about three to five per cent lighter than that cut from the butt.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE

Many people who are neglecting symptoms of kidney trouble, hoping "it will wear away," are drifting towards Bright's Disease, which is kidney trouble in one of its worst forms.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

stops irregularities, strengthens the urinary organs and builds up the worn-out tissues of the kidneys so they will perform their functions properly. Healthy kidneys strain out the impurities from the blood as it passes through them. Diseased kidneys do not, and the poisonous waste matter is carried by the circulation to every part of the body, causing dizziness, backache, stomach trouble, sluggish liver, irregular heart action, etc.

If you have any signs of Kidney or Bladder trouble commence taking FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE at once, as it will cure a slight disorder in a few days and prevent a fatal malady. It is pleasant to take and benefits the whole system.

How to Find Out.

You can easily determine if your kidneys are out of order by setting aside for 24 hours a bottle of the urine passed upon arising. If upon examination it is cloudy or milky or has a brick-dust sediment or small particles float about in it, your kidneys are diseased, and FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE should be taken at once.

G. B. Burkhana Testifies After Four Years.

G. B. Burkhana of Carlisle Center, N. Y., writes: "About four years ago I wrote you stating that I had been entirely cured of a severe kidney trouble by taking less than two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure. It entirely stopped the brick-dust sediment and pain and symptoms of kidney disease disappeared. I am glad to say that I have never had a return of any of those symptoms during the four years that have elapsed, and I am evidently cured to stay cured, and heartily recommend Foley's Kidney Cure to any one suffering from kidney or bladder trouble."

Two Sizes, 50c and 100c.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAMES H. SWAN

THE HIGH-BALL THAT BEATS 'EM ALL

IS MADE WITH

Klein's
Ginger Ale

The excellent flavor and quality of Klein's Ginger Ale puts the life and snap into Ginger Ale High-Balls. Always demand Klein's with mixed drinks, or otherwise. Klein's Pure German Beer refreshes you in warm weather. Sold everywhere.

F. G. KLEIN CO., Burlington, Wis.

WE HAVE NOW IN A FULL LINE OF LADIES AND CHILDRENS

OXFORDS AND SANDALS

Ladies White Canvas Oxford, plain toe Blucher, canvas heel...\$1.50
Ladies White Canvas Oxford with tip and leather heel...\$1.25
Ladies Vici Kid Oxford, military heel, from...\$1.00 to \$3.00
Ladies one, two, and three strap Sandals...\$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75
Misses Patent Leather Oxford, low heel...\$1.25
Misses Kid Oxford, low heel...\$1.00
Childs Patent Leather 3-strap Sandals from...90c to \$1.25
You will always find bargains of all kinds on our bargain table.

JOHN ENGMAN, ANTIOCH

The Central South

The abode of Soft Winds, Persistent Sunshine and Gentle Rains; the land of Beauty, Happiness, Flowers, Contentment and Health.

The Territory served by the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, stretching from the Ohio River to the Gulf.

Throughout this wide area fertile land is yet to be had at—from a Northern standpoint—VERY LOW PRICES.

From some of this land an average of \$116.95, net, was made last year on Strawberries. From Cantaloupes \$250.00.

Peaches, Apples, Grapes, return handsomely. Cattle need but little winter feed.

Write me for Facts and Figures.

G. A. Park, Gen. Immigration and Industrial Ag't,
Louisville & Nashville R. R.
LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

THIS IS IT!

A-B
STOVE POLISH
QUICKLY REMOVES ALL SOOTS
SOLD EVERYWHERE!
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118 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.
Between Washington and Madison.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ALL KINDS JEWELRY at less than cost. At half the price you pay the regular stores.
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P-A-I-N-T-S

OF ALL KINDS
OILS PUTTY
Wall Paper
PAINT BRUSHES
CALCIMINE
Swan's Drug Store, Antioch, Ill.

SPECTACLES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED

G. F. INGALLS
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112 Genesee St, Waukegan, Ill.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TELEPHONE 1809.
318 Washington St. WAUKEGAN, ILL.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

ELGIN, ILL., July 2.—Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 997,000.

D. A. Williams spent Monday in Waukegan.

Mrs. Geo. Kubaupt spent Monday in Waukegan.

Mrs. J. R. Cribb spent Saturday and Sunday in Waukegan.

John Turner of Chicago is spending the week with his parents here.

A large number from here attended the races at Libertyville on the Fourth.

Mrs. Jewett of Sparta, Wis., was visiting relatives and friends here a few days last week.

Miss Libbie Moore returned home on Tuesday after spending the past few weeks in Chicago.

T. A. Emmons left on Sunday for Chetek Wis., where he will visit with relatives for some time.

It is reported that a Mr. Irving caught a 15 pound pickerel in Lake Marie on Tuesday of this week.

Mr. Bidinger and nephew and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Langel and daughter of Waukegan spent Friday in Antioch.

Mrs. Nina Seymour and son Burge left on Tuesday for a few days visit with her mother at Spring Prairie, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Coalman of Chicago spent the Fourth with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Taylor at this place.

Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Johnson, of Elgin spent "the Fourth" at this place, the guests of his brother, A. B. Johnson and family.

Dr. and Mrs. Rollo Schwartz of Troy Center, Wis., spent Sunday with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Grimm at this place.

Mrs. Chauncey Barber left for her home in Chetek, on Sunday, after spending a short time with relatives and friends at this place.

The next regular meeting of the Ladies Aid will be held in the church basement on Wednesday afternoon, July 11. Mrs. L. M. Cribb, pres.

Under further notice the mass on Sundays at 11 o'clock, Antioch, will be at 11 o'clock a. m., except the last Sunday of the month, when mass will be at 9 a. m.

D. T. Darhyte began this week to furnish milk to the people of our village. Many were glad to see him start for milk has been a scarce article for the past couple of weeks.

Word was received here last week from Albert Dible, who is living in Montana, that he sheered 295 sheep in nine and one half hours, which gives him the champion belt of the world.

Many of our exchanges are publishing etiquette rules for phone use. We would like to add one. If you happen to hear something over the phone that is not meant for you, it is not best to repeat it.

The postmaster general has kindly granted permission for mail carriers to deliver in automobiles. Now if he will take one more step and provide the automobiles and chauffeur the carriers will be supremely happy.

There will be services next Sunday afternoon, July 9, at half past three o'clock, at Druce's Lake, Primrose Lodge grounds, south side of Druce's Lake. The Centenary M. E. ladies choir, Prof. Grant Schaefer, conductor will give the musical service and there will be excellent speakers, and doubtless an interesting service.

According to the showing of extensive experiments made under the supervision of the agricultural department of the university of Wisconsin, sulphate of iron sprinkled over the growing crops of farms in this vicinity will prove to be the farmers' salvation from the destructive effects of the Canada thistle and wild mustard. The importation of a spraying machine from Germany has made it possible to spray an acre of land at a net cost of 50 cents.

He didn't have a dollar, he didn't have a dime. His clothes and shoes were looking just as though they'd served their time. He didn't try to kill himself to dodge misfortunes whacked. Instead he got some naps and he filled five dozen sacks. Then next he begged a dollar. In the paper in the morn he advertised tin polish that would put the world to scorn. He kept on advertising, and just now suffice to say, he's out in California at his cottage on the bay.

LOCAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

New and second hand buggies for sale or trade. L. B. Grice, 201f.

For Sale—1 have a quantity of celery plants for sale. R. Johannott, Antioch.

Wanted—A girl to do general housework in small family. Apply to Ayling Bros. Bluff Lake, 441f.

For Sale—Two thoroughbred shorthorn bull; also two young horses, L. J. Slocum, Russell, Ill. 44w2

For Rent or Sale—A furnished cottage at Druce's Lake. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

Write to Alden, Bidinger & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

For Sale—A good farm in the Fox Lake region. Excellent location, price reasonable. For particulars address this office.

For sale—A second hand sail boat, one double surrey harness and one double work harness. Call on Fred Witt, on the old Smith farm at Sand Lake, or address, Lake Villa, Ill. 43w2

Wanted—Girl for general housework. Two adults and two children in the family, easy position, good wages. Telephone Lake Villa, 291.

Buy your coal this month at the lowest price, on the basis of \$7.00 at the yard, or \$7.85 delivered to be settled for on or before July 1, 1909, as coal advances 10 cents per ton each month.

To Sell or Let—I have forty acres of tame hay to let on shares, or will sell on the ground, on the Thomas Armstrong farm one half mile west of Loon Lake, Thos. Armstrong.

For Sale—Residence, good barn, fruit trees, garden, lot 115x400 ft has gas, city water, a fine home on Sheridan road, Waukegan, Ill. To close up, an estate must be sold. J. F. Powell, Waukegan, Ill.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

We wish to inform the public that Prof. Stein and his orchestra will furnish music for our dances every Saturday night. The public are invited to attend. Love & De Sanctis.

No False Claims.

The proprietors of Foley's Honey and Tar do not advertise this as a "sure cure for consumption." They do not claim it will cure this dread complaint in advanced cases, but do positively assert that it will cure in the earlier stages and never fail to give comfort and relief in the worst cases. Foley's Honey and Tar is without doubt the greatest throat and lung remedy. Refuse substitutes. Sold by J. H. Swan.

The Coldest Yet.

In liquefying helium, the last of the gases that have been thought to be permanent, Olszewski has reached a temperature of 273.3 degrees below zero Centigrade. This is a cold about 11 degrees greater than Dewar obtained three years ago in liquefying hydrogen, and is within about 2 degrees of the supposed absolute zero. The question has now been raised whether 273.7 degrees below the freezing point of water is really the absolute zero.

King Rides for Health.

King Edward has taken to equestrian exercise as a means of keeping down his weight. Since the rabbit-hole mishap which lamed him his majesty has been unable to take walking exercise. His liver began to show signs of rebellion, and the best his physicians could do was to order their royal patient into the saddle. Equestrianism so far has not reduced the king's waist measurement.

Does evil still, your whole life fill?
Does woe betide?
Your thought abide on suicide?
You need a pill!
Now for prose and facts—De Witt's Little Early Risers are the most pleasant and reliable pills known today. They never gripe. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Ancient Custom.

The drinking of healths in wine or liquor of other kinds originated in Britain at the time of the rule of the Danes, before Alfred the Great finally succeeded in driving them from the land. Owing to the assassination of Englishmen by the Danes, it became a custom to enter into compacts for the mutual preservation of health and security. These compacts were usually pledged in wine, and hence the custom of drinking healths.

Best Excuse.

The best excuse is the one that is never needed.

BONUS PREVENTS STRIKES

System Employed by Champagne Manufacturers Averts Wage Troubles.

The manufacturers of champagne in France have adopted a policy which is an effective preventive of strikes among their workmen. Thousands of men are employed in the great champagne industry, but in recent years strikes among them have been unknown. The employers have discovered a preventive, and demonstrated its practicability. This is a bonus system, which, to a great extent, makes the interests of the employer those of his men, inspires the workmen with a feeling of personal interest in the business and which prevents them from taking any step which might endanger its prosperity.

Every employe who merits it is paid annually a bonus in addition to his wages. The bonus is not made part of the contract between employer and employe, but it is well understood that employes who make good records will receive it. No employe knows what his standing with the firm is until the day for paying the bonuses arrives. Each employe has his record carefully kept, and upon it his bonus depends. In addition to the bonus, the workers in the champagne industry are provided, so far as possible, against the ordinary ills of the workman, due to a lack of funds at times of emergency. They have an organization, to which their employers contribute liberally and otherwise encourage. The object of the society is to provide mutual help in case of sickness or misfortune. Every member's wife to whom a child is born has her doctor's bill paid and, in addition, receives 20 francs (four dollars) with which to purchase the infant's first clothing.

SHEEP KILLER BIG BEAR.

Pennsylvania Farmers Put an End to the Destroyer of Their Flocks.

One of the blackest and bloodiest robbers ever known in Potter county was caught near Prouty in a wolf trap, reports the Philadelphia Record. The robber had stolen and killed 14 sheep from various farmers within three weeks, and as each sheep was worth seven dollars the mutton was worth almost as much as the robber—a big black bear.

Morning, after morning, following raids upon the flocks had eaten carcasses of sheep were found at the edge of fields or along old roadways. The farmers at first thought the slaughter was the work of a lynx, of which there are several known in that section. But one morning they found caught in the big-jawed wolf trap which had been set the night before with a generous piece of mutton the biggest black bear that he had ever seen. And the bear was mad—mad as a hornet—but a bullet from a rifle killed him.

The bear weighed a little better than 300 pounds. The farmers around Prouty who lost sheep each had bear meat for dinner the next day.

SWEDES TAKE FINN NAMES

Curious Form of Recreation That Is Setting In Among That People.

Recent agitations in Finland are producing a curious form of reaction. The country is full of Swedes, among whom, perhaps, with a view to the possible contingencies of a Russian break up, the Swedish government has always encouraged a movement of solidarity.

The Swedish party has always been one of the strongest in the diet, and lately there have been strong signs of anti-Swedish feeling among the other sections, and in public opinion throughout the province. Fortunately, the Swedish population in the country has realized the danger in time, and recognizing that Swedish associations were all in the past while all future interests lay in Finland, has taken practical steps to merge itself absolutely in the life of its adopted country. The Helsingfors Official Gazette a few days ago contained a list of 20,000 Swedes who were discarding Swedish for Finnish names.

Peasants of Sardinia.

Sardinia was a wild place in the middle of the last century. A traveler says: "The men are clothed in goat-skins, one before and another behind, without breeches, shoes or stockings, and a woolen or skin cap on the head. The women have no other habiliments than a long woolen gown and a woolen cap. The peasants always go armed to defend themselves from one another, so that traveling in the interior is extremely unsafe without an escort; and it is even dangerous for ships to send their people on shore for water unless they are well armed. In short, the Sardinians are the Malays of the Mediterranean."

Names and Divorcees.

An Australian divorce court judge thinks that there is a subtle connection between high-sounding feminine baptismal names and matrimonial unhappiness. He has noticed that the names which generally come under his judicial cognizance are Gladys, Gwendolen, Erynnytrude and the like, and that he seldom or never in his official capacity hears of a Mary or a Bridget.

Made a Difference.
"How far is it to Oconomowoc?" asked the tourist.

"Just about eight miles more as the crow flies," replied the obliging farmer.

"I know, but if the crow was in an auto, how far would it be?"—Milwaukee Sentinel.

WILLIAMS BROTHERS

ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE

Everything Ready For Spring.

Come this week and see the new Spring Dress Goods just opened.

Come this week and see the new Spring Silks.

Come this week and see the Butterick and Designer Spring Styles and Patterns.

Your Attention is called to a very attractive line of

LAWNS, DIMITIES, MOHAIRS, CASHMERES, BRILLIANTINES, FANCY PRINTS, GINGHAMS, PERCALES, LACES, EMBROIDERY, WIDE EMBROIDERY FOR CORSET COVERS, NEW LINE OF CORSETS, MUSLIN AND RIBBED UNDERWEAR.

LADIES FANCY NECKWEAR, HANDKERCHIEFS, POCKET BOOKS, BELTS, AUTO AND DRIVING GLOVES. THE "BLACK CAT" STOCKINGS IN LARGE SUPPLY, THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES.

Lace Curtains and Draperies.

Ready made Sheets and Pillow Slips.

For spring sale

D. M. Ferry & Co's. Garden Seeds in bulk or package.

Lees' Poultry Goods, fill the basket and make healthy chicks.

Blatchford's Stock Food and Calf Meal makes sick stock.

These goods are proving satisfactory and meeting with a constantly increasing demand.

GENT'S FURNISHINGS.

We offer a large line of well selected, up-to-date goods, embracing

Ties, Collars, Gloves, Underwear, Hosiery, Hats and Caps.

SELZ SHOES AND RUBBERS.

Selz Shoes and Rubbers always give satisfaction in fit, wear and style. We are still selling Shoes and Rubbers at the old prices, though manufacturers have all advanced their prices.

GROCERIES.

Did you find our 25c Coffee to equal any you ever had at 30c?
Did you try 1 3-pound can of Corn at 10c? You can buy a case of 24 cans for \$2.00.
Did you know that we will save you 40c on an investment of \$2.00, that is 20 per cent?
Did you try 1 can of Early June Peas at 10c? You can buy a case of 24 cans for \$2.30.
Did you know you cannot do better than buy now all you want this summer?
Did you know that if you buy the Monarch Canned Vegetable, Fruits, Preserves and Fish you are sure of buying the best at about the same prices as regular standard goods?
Did you try the Monarch Salad Oil, Pure Olive Oil, Chile Sauce and Catsup?
Did you try a big bottle Pickles, Sweet Mixed, Sweet Gherkins, Sour Gherkins and Chow Chow at 15c?
Did you try our unequalled Fancy Full Cream Cheese?
Did you buy 6 cuts of Keystone Plug Tobacco for 25c?
Did you buy 1,500 Matches for 10c, or 6,000 Matches for 35c?
Did you know that these are only a FEW of the MANY BARGAINS you can find at this store?

HARDWARE.

We are agents for American Field Fencing, have a large stock, prices are now low. Also Field Fencing for poultry. Regular Poultry Netting 1 to 8 feet high. Agents for the National Wire Co's Woven Wire Cloth. Now is the time to get ready for Screen Doors, Window Screens, etc.

Diamond brand Farm Field and Garden Tools. Paints, Oils, Brushes, Glass, Calcimine, Varnishes, etc.

A Tragic Finish.

A watchman's neglect permitted a leak in the great North Sea dyke, which a child's finger could have stopped, to become a ruinous break, devastating an entire province of Holland. In like manner Kenneth M'Iver, of Vaneboro, Me., permitted a little cold to go unnoticed until a tragic finish was only averted by Dr. King's New Discovery. He writes: "Three doctors gave me up to die of lung inflammation, caused by a neglected cold; but Dr. King's New Discovery saved my life." Guaranteed best cough and cold cure, at Swan's drug store. 50c and \$1.00. Trial bottle free.

Venturesome Woman.

Mme. du Gast, the French woman who was lately captured by a bandit in Morocco, has lived a life of many adventures. She has repeatedly courted death in balloons, motor races, motor-bone races and trick riding. Last year she was pulled out of the ocean unconscious after a motor-boat race.

Much-Traveled Violin.

Sarasate, the world-renowned violinist, has taken his instrument all over the world. It has been the companion of the 40 years of his manhood. "Sarasate, my son, wed thy violin, but never a woman," is said to have been the advice which was given him with his first prize at the Paris Conservatoire, and Sarasate has been true to it.

Is Your Hair Sick?

That's too bad! We had noticed it was looking pretty thin and rough of late, but naturally did not like to speak of it. By the way, Ayer's Hair Vigor is a regular hair grower, a perfect hair tonic. The hair stops coming out, grows faster, keeps soft and smooth. Ayer's Hair Vigor cures sick hair, makes it strong and healthy.

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Also manufactured at
SARASAPARILLA
PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL

Two Bottles Cured Him.

"I was troubled with kidney complaint for about two years," writes A. H. Davis, of Mt. Sterling, Ia., "but two bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure effected a permanent cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

One Woman's Work.

Hannah Riddell, an English missionary at work among the lepers of Japan, has just received the Order of the Blue Ribbon from the emperor and her request for better care of the lepers by the government is to be dealt with by the diet now in session.

Bronchitis for Twenty years.

Mrs. Minerva Smith, of Danville, Ill., writes: "I had bronchitis for twenty years and never got any relief until I used Foley's Honey and Tar which is sure cure." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Grill the He's.

There is one way the women get revenge on the men. When they want a fried chicken they always wring the young rooster's neck and save the pullets.

Kennedy's Laxative Honey and Tar is the original laxative cough syrup and combines the qualities necessary to relieve the cough and purge the system of cold. Contains no opiates. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Present Day Lovers Cowardly.

The young man of to-day seldom dares to ask a girl to marry him, says a Spinster in M. A. P. He hangs about her and helps to spoil other chances, but he is afraid to open his lips. When his head is bald and his heart blase he marries a girl of the next generation, while his own proper mate becomes either an adventurous spinster or a gentle maiden lady.

Bread Was Sad.

"Ah, darling," remarked Mr. Newed, "I see you have prepared some pudding with your own little hands. What kind is it, pet?" "That," sobbed Mrs. Newed, "is bread!"—London Tit-Bits.

When Other Medicines Have Failed, take Foley's Kidney Cure. It has cured when everything else has disappointed.

Laugh and Grow Fat.

Good fun and plenty of it is found in the color comic section of the Sunday Record Herald. The constant aim is to keep these amusing illustrations free from vulgarity and mischievous suggestions which characterize so many comic sections. It is certainly a cure for the blues.

There is an entertaining variety of special features in the Sunday Record-Herald and in addition a Sunday Magazine which has all the distinctive qualities of the famous independent periodicals. Celebrated authors and artists contribute the text and illustrations. The picture on the first cover is in rich colors. It sets a new standard in Sunday journalism.

Starting Him In.

New Clerk—Good morning, sir, I'm ready to go to work. What would you like me to do first? Stockson Bonds—The first fellow that calls.—San Francisco Call.

You Look Yellow

The trouble is, your liver's sick. One of its products, "bile," is overflowing into your blood.

You can't digest your food, your appetite is poor, you suffer dreadfully from headache, stomach ache, dizziness, malaria, constipation, etc. What you need is not a dose of salts, cathartic water or pills—but a liver tonic.

Thedford's Black-Draught

This great medicine acts gently on the sick liver. It purifies the blood, renews the appetite, feeds the nerves, clears the brain and cures constipation.

It is a true medicine for sick liver and kidneys, and regulates all the digestive functions. Try it. At all grocers in medicines in 25c packages.

WHAT SCHOOL?

Why not prepare for Business?

THE

KENOSHA COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

turned down one hundred good office positions during the past year for lack of material to fill them. 50 COMPETENT SHORTHAND MEN could be placed before JAN. 1st. Catalog for the 14th Year Free.

OTIS L. TRENAVY, PRIN.

KENOSHA, WISCONSIN.

One Man's Evil

By EFFIE ROWLAND

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued.)

"Gerald Tenby!" she repeated in a strangled sort of way. "Are you telling me, Edward, that Gerald Tenby has proposed for Antonia?"

A great sorrow came into Edward Marchmont's eyes.

"So I learn from my brother," he answered. "Does this surprise you, Betty?"

Betty Marchmont was white to the lips. She dared not let her husband see her face. She moved restlessly to the window and stood looking out into the street with eyes that saw nothing, so bitter and overwhelming was the mortification that crowded her heart.

"I told my brother," said her husband, slowly, "that though I know practically nothing of Gerald Tenby, I thought it possible that you would be able to enlighten him thoroughly. However, there will be no need to discuss this matter, for Antonia has no intention of becoming Gerald Tenby's wife."

Lady Betty quivered as if she had been struck. Though these words gave her relief in one sense, they stung her in another.

"One thing is very certain," Lady Betty said, finally, "and that is Antonia cannot remain here."

"She has no intention of doing so," replied Mr. Marchmont, very quietly. "In an hour's time or so she will have gone; and to me, at least, her departure will signify a great loss."

He walked to the door, and opened it for his wife to pass out as he said this, and Lady Betty went with a laugh.

When she was outside, she did not laugh; she walked slowly up the stairs, and her face was convulsed with passion.

Even now she could hardly bring herself to believe that what her husband had told her could be true. If she could have been sure of seeing Gerald she would have returned to his chambers; but she had no desire to come in contact with George Stanton a second time.

She had reached her own room by this time, and she pulled down the blinds with a jerk, and threw herself into a chair to sit and weave out her best way of working her will.

CHAPTER XV.

Sylvia Castella took counsel with herself the day following that dinner with Stanton. She was at first disposed to regard his words in the light of impertinence.

"I shall have to see that money before my eyes," Sylvia Castella mused, as she lay on her pillow, lazily opening her letters. "I shall have to be well assured there is no trick before I give away my freedom. I am not sure that I'm not a fool to tie myself down at all; yet I have to face the unpleasant truth that, despite the fact of my seeming youth, I am verging on that age which means the end of all."

She expected to have seen Stanton during the day that followed; but he did not come. In fact, she neither saw nor heard of him for three days, and, woman-like, Sylvia resented this.

"Had she exacted too much?" she asked herself.

This day, as she drove to some shops, her mind was dwelling on the question of George Stanton in a manner that was irritating to her.

When she left the shops she drove to the park. Here she descended from her carriage, and went to sit awhile on a chair under a shady tree.

Many eyes were drawn to her, and no one gave her purer admiration than a tall, slender, dark-eyed girl, who was walking on the grass, with two dogs at her heels. On her part, Sylvia found this girl very pleasant to look upon. She admired the grace with which the girl moved, and the lines of the white linen gown, and when a turn of the head revealed Antonia's face, she felt her admiration deepened.

Sylvia Castella felt puzzled; and this feeling deepened when she saw the girl move forward eagerly and greet a middle-aged man, who came across the grass—a man who looked as if he worked for a living.

From under the shade of her parasol Sylvia watched Antonia greet this man. She was near enough to catch their words, and after the first sentence Sylvia smiled. She thought she understood.

This was only the emissary of love, not love itself. She listened intently. It was a long, long time since she had been so interested in anything.

"It was Antonia who spoke first. 'You have nothing to tell me. I can read it in your face.'"

Ben sighed as he looked into Antonia's eyes. "No news, miss—nothing; only the same awful fear, the same mystery."

"And last night I dreamed he was safe. I seemed to feel I should see him soon. That was why I asked you to come and meet me here. I wanted to be out in the open air to have the good news. Lady Charlotte wishes me to be out every morning; but this is the first time I have had the heart to face the sunshine. It—it mocks me."

"Don't, miss!" he said, pleadingly. "It cuts me to the heart to see you give way. Be brave and patient. Something good will come; it must come—soon!"

"Antonia threw back her head."

"I can be brave and patient, too; but, oh! this kind of trouble is so terrible. If the earth had opened and swallowed him, he could not have been lost more surely. Oh, Ben! Ben! Ben! we must find him!"

"If he is on earth he shall be found, miss," said Ben; and then they both looked round in startled fashion, for the lady who was sitting near gave a low cry and sprang to her feet.

Antonia gave her a faint smile, and called back the larger of the two dogs that accompanied her, and that the lady had approached closely to the lady's chair.

"I am so sorry," she said; "but he is only friendly; he will not hurt any one."

Sylvia Castella smiled back in a forced way.

"He startled me," she said, and then she bowed, and, turning, moved away.

She walked in a mechanical fashion back to where her carriage stood, and once she paused and looked behind her. But Antonia and her companion were pacing on slowly together, and if they had given any heed to her, she was now forgotten. Sylvia laughed bitterly.

"This is evidently to be a day of surprise and remembrance," she said.

She drove away, bending her head proudly to one or two men who recognized her, and she went back to her luxurious little home in a listless frame of mind. A letter was waiting for her. It was in Stanton's handwriting.

"I have what you desire. May I come to you to-night?" he wrote.

Sylvia Castella stood looking at the words. She almost wished they had not been written. How had he got the money?

She recalled his passionate words of that time they had been together—that fierce declaration that he would sink even to crime if by so doing he could win her! Acting on a sudden impulse, she sent him a telegram.

"Impossible to-night. Will see you to-morrow."

And she felt as if she were respite for a time. But she was destined to be taught a new lesson.

As she left the theater that night, after having received her usual ovation, and drove homeward, alone, a hansom followed her carriage, and as she alighted at her gate a man's figure approached her, and took off his hat.

"A bargain is a bargain, Sylvia," Stanton said, in a low voice, "and I could not wait till to-morrow."

"You cannot come in now. It is too late," she said, hurriedly.

Stanton laughed as he held open the gate.

"As in a few days we shall be man and wife, I can be allowed certain privileges, Sylvia," he said. "But if you fear to shock your servants, we can talk in the garden. The night is lovely, the air mild; it can do you no harm."

Sylvia Castella paused an instant; then, with a shrug of her shoulders, passed up the path and entered the house.

Yet she shivered as she heard his step behind her. She had the feeling upon her that he was a changed man—that for her sake he had taken upon himself some dark burden; and she was much nearer the truth than she supposed.

CHAPTER XVI.

Antonia had left her uncle's house without coming in contact with Lady Betty—for she could not but feel that her first instinct of doubt for Lady Betty would be proved a true one.

It had cheered her to receive Lady Charlotte's tender and yet practical sympathy; nevertheless, it was not until she was safely lodged in this friend's home that Antonia fully grasped the magnitude of the step she had taken.

It was the morning of the fifth day since Hubert had disappeared. As yet the search had lain only in Ben's hands, aided by one of the porters at the hotel who had volunteered his services.

Had Ben acted on his own responsibility he would have gone instantly to Gerald Tenby and have bluntly demanded if the consuls had met, but Antonia quickly objected to this.

"No, no," she had said; "we must go on a different tack, Ben. You must go to Mill Cross Court, I understand, from the newspapers that Sir Gerald Tenby is still there. The papers are not always to be relied upon. Find out for me if he is there, and if he has been there ever since the funeral."

As she crossed the drive and walked slowly toward one of the smaller paths, she became conscious that some one was following her. Acting on a sudden impulse, she turned and found herself face to face with Gerald Tenby.

For an instant everything was black before Antonia's eyes. She drew back. Had she yielded to the first instinct that pressed on her heart, she would have turned and left this man without even acknowledgment of his presence; but in the brain of most women there lurks a certain faculty which gives them knowledge how to act in the most supremely difficult moments.

"You startled me, Sir Gerald," she said, with a very faint smile; "have you been following me for a long time? I did not notice you till just now. What a strange sensation it is when one realizes one is not quite alone!"

She stretched out her hand as she spoke, and laid it in Gerald's.

"Why should I not get him in my hands, work him as I will, and so learn the truth?" she thought.

"I want to ask you to listen to me, to try and forgive me if you can," Gerald said. "I understand that you are separated from your father; that there has been a terrible quarrel between you, and that you have left your uncle's house."

Antonia bent her head, but said nothing. She waited, and she had not long to wait.

"All this is a grief to me," Gerald Tenby said. "Perhaps I ought not to touch the subject to you; but I wanted you to know from my own lips that I would sooner have sacrificed my own wishes all my life than have been the cause of such a quarrel as this."

Then it was that Antonia awakened from her dreams and looked at him.

"I don't understand you, Sir Gerald," she said, coldly. "What have you to do with the quarrel between my father and myself?"

"I fear I am treading on delicate ground," he said, "but I hope you will forgive me. Were it not for my earnest

desire to see you restored to your father, I would never venture to bring up the subject myself. I knew even when I spoke to Lord Marchmont that I was a fool; that though he might, as he did, entertain my proposal, you would never listen to any declaration from me; yet we are not always strong or wise."

"You are telling me something that I learn for the first time, Sir Gerald," she said. "My father never spoke to me of the—the honor you have done me. We quarreled on another subject entirely, in a sense, a trivial one."

Gerald Tenby's heart beat so quickly that for a moment he found it impossible to speak. Before he had framed a sentence Antonia had spoken again.

"I'm afraid I must leave you, Sir Gerald. I am a little late already. Lady Charlotte Singleton will be expecting me. She is good enough to let me stay with her for a little while. Will you call a hansom?"

"I thought she would have said some bitter words," he said to himself, "but she seemed almost touched when she heard that I had made a proposal to her father. Were she any other woman, I should quickly set down her past treatment of me to cleverness; but Antonia is honest; she meted out to me the treatment she considered I deserved. What can have changed her? I have not the slightest idea; but certainly she is changed. I cannot help feeling that she told me where she was staying in order that we should meet again."

For an instant a smile played on Gerald Tenby's lips.

"If this should be," he said to himself, "between his teeth, 'if I should win Antonia for my wife, then all the rest might go, for that would be the real triumph.'"

He rose restlessly and walked from the park again.

Sylvia Castella was a bold woman, and a strong one. She had laid the secret of her great success to the fact that she had never allowed her heart to interfere with her head. She and Stanton stood together in the little drawing room, and the lamp light fell upon Sylvia almost ruthlessly.

She looked, as she could not help looking, at a most beautiful woman, but a woman of her years, a woman who could be hanged as well as hard.

"I have changed my mind," she said to him, abruptly. "I don't want your money; I only wish to remain free."

"That won't do, Sylvia," he said. "There must be no going back. I have fulfilled my share of the bargain, and I shall keep you to yours. You said you would be my wife if I could give you a hundred thousand pounds. Here is the money."

Sylvia Castella drew a deep breath. She recoiled suddenly from the large envelope held out to her—she, whose very god was money, shrunk from this vast sum as though she was afraid of it.

"Where does it come from?" she asked him, hoarsely. "What price have you paid for this?"

"Ask no questions," he said, and his tone was strangely rough. "Let it be enough for you that the money you ask is there."

"I will not have it," Sylvia said, in a choked sort of way. "I only joked with you. Take it away and leave me!"

"Too late, Sylvia, my girl," he said. "You should have reckoned with the cost when you joked with me. Men like I am are not made to be joked with. You set a price upon yourself, you gave me your word, and there must be no going back. Take this money, and listen to what I have to say to you. It is my command that you leave the stage. I do not wish my wife to earn her bread, nor to let herself be gazed upon by any creature who can pay a few shillings for doing so. You have had a splendid success, you have tasted the delight of power to its fullest extent. You are no longer very young, Sylvia, but I love you all the more for that. As a wife, I can give you a place in the world that you could never climb to by yourself."

(To be continued.)

TOO MUCH "FUNNY BUSINESS."

Red Tape at Marriage Exasperates Kentucky Bridegroom.

A well known Kentuckian tells of a marriage ceremony that a justice of the peace in the Blue Grass State was hurriedly called upon one day to perform.

It appears that the bridegroom, a big mountaineer, very roughly dressed, had brought his prospective bride with him to the office of the clerk of the court, thinking to secure his license and have the ceremony performed at one visit.

When his license had been duly granted the mountaineer asked if there was a justice of the peace then in the court house who could tie the knot. Upon being advised by the clerk that he himself was a justice of the peace and that he was willing to join the two lovers, the bridegroom said:

"Wal, then; we're ready; go ahead!"

"But you'll have to secure two witnesses," smilingly observed the clerk and justice, "before I can proceed."

At this the mountaineer demurred, saying that he did not care for witnesses. Nevertheless, he was convinced in a moment that this formality was an indispensable one, and accordingly the necessary witnesses were procured and the ceremony begun. When the couple had promised to love, obey, etc., together with the rest of the service, the justice of the peace quite innocently observed that the bridegroom should "kiss the bride."

Thereupon the mountaineer exhibited fresh impatience at the exactions of the official. "Look here!" he exclaimed, angrily, "it seems to me that you're draggin' in a lot of funny business in this weddin'. Why, I kised her before we come in!"—Success Magazine.

Not a Student of Shakespeare.

"What is your favorite play?" asked the girl who quotes Shakespeare.

"Well," answered the youth with long hair, "I believe I like to see a man steal second as well as anything."

—Washington Star.

Plenty may be akin to love, but a girl isn't willing to accept it as a substitute.



The Farm Labor Question.

Much is being said just now about labor on the farm. The farmers complain that labor is both scarce and inefficient, while the farm hands grumble about poor pay and long hours. As to the matter of wages, I believe the hired man is right; while the farmer is often correct as to the poor quality of the help to be had. The reason for this is not far to seek. Other occupations have offered greater inducements to the man without capital, and the best men have left the farm and gone to them. There is, it must be confessed, little inducement for a strong, willing, energetic young man to work on a farm at \$12 or \$15 per month and board. He can usually do better elsewhere, and elsewhere he goes. This is true of all grades of service; and not until the farm can offer the man of muscle and the man of brain as much for their services as they can get elsewhere can the farm hold them. Higher wages for farm hands are, to my mind, inevitable; and this means that many farmers will have to learn how to better handle their men. What is needed is not cheap labor, and lots of it, but good labor and skillful management for it. While this is true of the labor problem as a whole, it is equally true that the main question is that of individuality. A farmer who treats his hired man as he would wish to be treated if he were the wage earner can usually get men, and the laborer who looks after his employer's interests as his own can always find employment. You can no more leave out the individuality in considering the "servant question." What is in greatest demand is mutual confidence and a mutual desire to do the best that can be done. A difference in wages of a dollar or two a month is a small thing to the difference between a good man and a poor one, or between a good place and a bad one.—E. E. Miller, in Agricultural Epitome.

Plank-Frame Barn.

The evolution of the plank-frame barn is the natural result of the scarcity of timber for building. A considerable saving in lumber and ease of building is effected in the plank frame. Less time and fewer men are required in the erection, and there is little or nothing sacrificed in strength since the excellent method of bracing enables them to stand the pressure of hay and grain within or strong winds without. A solid frame foundation may be used or the entire structure may be of plank. A good, firmly built stone and cement foundation is advisable.

How to Weigh the Lamb.

Of an ordinary wheat sack, having two suitable sticks attached to top and bottom. A stout piece of rope is attached to the ends of each of these sticks. The whole forms a sling. By this method the lambs do not wriggle and they can't get out when once in, and it is very quick, humane and effective.

Crop-Bound Fowls.

Every farmer is familiar with what is called "crop-bound" in fowls. The crop becomes packed with food that has ceased to pass into the gizzard of the bird. If the contents of the crop consist of grain only, the fowl should be kept from food for some days. In addition, the crop should be manipulated with the hands. This will tend to loosen the grain and start its passage into the gizzard.

Sometimes the condition is caused by feeding out hay, dried alfalfa or clover, which have packed at the point where the food should pass out of the crop. One poultry raiser in cases of this kind pours sweet oil down the throat of the bird, and this loosens up the mass. In bad cases he opens the crop by cutting and removes the collected food, afterward sewing up the crop. He says that this does appear to cause the bird much pain. After this is done the bird should be fed only milk or other light food for some days.

Reviving Old Fruit Trees.

A Maryland fruit grower has after several years of experimenting discovered a way to revive old fruit trees and keep them in bearing condition long after their supposed stage of usefulness has passed. As the cause of decay in a tree is its inability to carry the sap to all of its branches, heading the tree lessens the area to be traversed, the amount of top to be removed, varying according to the farmer's judgment. Bone-dust and ashes must then be administered as a fertilizer, the water in the autumn and the other in the spring. This treatment will revive old trees, the cutting off the branches, tending to increase the number of fruit buds formed, and the ashes and bone-dust tending to stimulate the tree growth.

Collar and Saddle Galls.

Galls on horses are due to several causes, but frequently to saddles and harness that press unevenly on the body. The collar should fit the horse perfectly, and it cannot be too good. A loose girth to a saddle may allow it to shift. When a gill is noticed there is something wrong with the saddle or harness, and no remedy will be available until the cause of the gill is removed. An examination of the harness should be made whenever the horse is brought up from work at night, and it should be kept in good condition or the horse will suffer.

In a Current California Report It Is

asserted that a new process for preserving perishable fruit and food products has been discovered and tested with success in California. It is said that by the use of a vacuum fresh fruit may be kept from spoiling, and the promoters of the new process say that by this means fresh fruit can be kept perfectly fresh for three months. Decay is said to be retarded in the most remarkable manner. It is claimed that this new vacuum process will revolutionize the transportation of fruits and vegetables from California.

Testing Soils.

All soils are formed from disintegrated rocks and organic matter. Of the latter, soils contain from 1 to more than 70 per cent; it is, however, only in bogs or beds of peat that the amount last named is ever present. The best

There should be no sparing of spike

nails, as these are an essential feature to secure solidity.

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Pattern Department

UP-TO-DATE DESIGNS FOR THE HOME DRESSMAKER

Pattern No. 1466.

Such a wealth of dainty lingerie blouses as we have this season! There is, in fact such profusion that in looking them over in the shops one becomes really confused and quite unable to remember the details of any one blouse; it is then that one hails with enthusiasm a smart design, ready at hand, and this charming batiste waist is both smart and practical. The neck is cut away in a prettily shaped V over a yoke of all-over lace, which is edged with dainty applique. This same applique forms the cuffs for the short sleeves. Groups of tucks on the shoulders and in the center give the desired fullness, and the whole effect is simple and attractive. Delicate lawns, linsens, muslins and wash silks are all desirable for



CHARMING BATISTE WAIST.

such blouses and are most inviting during the hot season. The pattern, No. 1466, is cut in sizes from 32 to 42 inches bust measure. For the medium size 3 yards of material 27 inches wide will be required, with 5/8 yard of all-over lace, 2 1/2 yards of insertion or 1 1/2 yards of all-over when long sleeves are used. The pattern may be obtained, postpaid, by sending 10 cents, the number and size desired, and the name and address, to this paper. Use this coupon in ordering:

No. 1466.

NAME

ADDRESS

Pattern No. 1457.

The number of dresses needed to keep a small girl fresh and neat during the summer season is legion. They may, indeed they should, be simple, but there must be many of them. This frock is very effective, and most comfortable. The short sleeves and low neck are cool and summery, and are much approved of by their little wearers. Blue chambray trimmed with blue embroidery on a white ground was used in the model—a charming little frock. The plait in the top of the skirt from an apparent continuation of those in the blouse, a band of insertion joining waist and skirt. Colored chambrays and gingham, white muslins, duck, linen, and



SIMPLE LITTLE FROCK.

plique, are all pressed into service in making up such frocks, and are serviceable. The pattern, No. 1457, is cut in sizes for girls from 4 to 10 years of age. For a girl 8 years old, 4 yards of material 30 inches wide will be required, with 4 1/2 yards of banding and 3 yards of lace, or embroidery. The pattern may be obtained, postpaid, by sending 10 cents, the number and size desired, and the name and address, to this paper. Use this coupon in ordering:

No. 1457.

NAME

ADDRESS

Little About Everything.

The Church of England has an income of \$75,000,000 a year.

The hottest and coldest months for the ocean are August and February.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical center of European Russia.

If you want a cat to stay in your home, rub its paw on the stove at old superstition.

Tokio is a few degrees colder than London in January, and 15° warmer in July.

NEIGHBORING TOWNS.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Glassman have moved into the Fairman house.

Mrs. Ryer of Antioch was visiting relatives here last Saturday.

Honore Nelson, with a party of six young people, visited at H. J. Nelson's over Sunday.

Mrs. Rushmore has been entertaining a friend from Englewood the forepart of the week.

Don't forget the hardtimes social the 10th given by the R. N. A. on Potter's lawn, and be careful about dressing up.

Mr. and Mrs. Shepardon have bought the Hamlin house which was purchased this spring by Mary Kerr, and moved in this week.

The severe storm of Friday night did considerable damage here, blowing down trees and out buildings, also blowing down the silo at Allendale.

Until further notice the mass on Sundays at Blessed Sacrament Mission, Lake Villa, will be at 9 o'clock a. m., except the last Sunday of the month, when mass will be at 11 a. m. Entrance directly across from Jarvis hotel.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Walsh spent Sunday at McHenry.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshal Atwell entertained their sons from Chicago on Wednesday.

O. Washburn moved his family into his pretty new home in the Westfield Place last Tuesday.

Dr. and Mrs. Willard of Chicago are spending a few days with Dr. and Mrs. Somerville.

Miss Flossie Strang's condition at the hospital continues about the same. Her mother is constantly at her bedside.

Mrs. Davis, Sr., returned from Mercy hospital this week where she had an operation performed, and is on the gain.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Thomson and Agatha went to Columbus, Wis., in their auto on Tuesday and will visit there until Sunday.

Mr. Robinson and family returned from their visit in Wisconsin the first of the week and on Tuesday evening at the Congregational a farewell reception was given them, and Mr. Wm. Edward's family. Both families will be greatly missed. Mr. and Mrs. Robinson have been earnest, consecrated workers in the church and Sabbath school and have done much for the building up of our village. They will leave on the 5th for their new home at Berkeley, California. Mr. Edward's family will also move to their new home in Waukegan this week.

RUSSELL, ILL.

Mrs. Wm. Murray is on the sick list.

Mr. Bert Eddy and Miss Dora Gullage of Waukegan spent Sunday with W. M. Colby and family.

Many of our Russell folks attended the wedding of Miss Una Griffin on Thursday of last week.

Mrs. James Reeves and her mother Mrs. Melville, have returned after spending the past two weeks in Kenosha.

Mr. Charles Alcock left on Wednesday night for Chicago Heights where he expects to work in a lumber office. His many friends wish him success but are very sorry to have him leave.

The wedding of Miss Maud Shea and Mr. T. D. Newell was largely attended, on Wednesday evening of last week. Mr. and Mrs. Newell left for Chicago where they spent a short honeymoon. Their many friends wish them much happiness.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Miss Elsie Gray is sick with the mumps.

Miss Edith Barter is visiting Mrs. Charles Benson.

Mrs. Bothely and children spent a few days at Alden.

Mrs. James Bryant took in Kenosha sights on Friday.

Mr. Harvey Gaines made a business trip to Milwaukee last Friday.

The social given at the home of Mr. Snyder was largely attended.

Mrs. Edd Pike and daughter, Hazel, spent the week with Mrs. Wm. Foulk.

Mrs. Ward Rowbottom of Chicago visited at the home of Charles Bishop last week.

Mr. Richards of Oakshosh visited at the home of Charles Murdock the first of the week.

Miss Jessie Trafford attended the Anderson-Higgins wedding at Pleasant Prairie on Wednesday.

Mrs. Cynthia Pringle and family have returned to Bristol where they will spend the summer.

Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Rhodes of Kenosha spent Wednesday of last week with Mrs. Harn Bryant.

Miss Mary Bacon and Bryant Benson were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents on Wednesday last.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Dr. H. E. Jamieson has sold the stage to C. E. Denman.

Mr. Ruffles of Chicago is here visiting with Mr. H. B. Tower.

Miss Clara Nelson will teach the Hockaday school next term.

Mr. George Anderson of Lake Forest was here on business last Saturday.

Rev. A. W. Safford will exchange pulpits with the minister from Rochester, Wis. next Sunday.

Mrs. Charles Anderson and children of Kansas are here visiting with her mother Mrs. George Strang.

The C. E. business meeting will be held at the home Mr. and Mrs. Harold Minto on Friday evening, July 6.

Misses Annie McCredie, Clara Nelson and Edith Van Alstine attended the teachers institute at Waukegan last week.

On Saturday June 23, at Maywood occurred the marriage of Miss Emma May Spafford to Roy L. Hughes, who has been employed in Chicago for some time. The ceremony was performed by Rev. F. T. Lee formerly of this place. They are both well known in this vicinity. We understand that they will make their home in Chicago.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Brady was a Chicago visitor Tuesday.

Mrs. N. Parks is entertaining a sister from Kenosha.

A. J. Boothle was a Kenosha passenger Thursday.

Mrs. Will Garland is visiting relatives in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Swan spent Sunday with relatives in Milwaukee.

Mr. and Mrs. Delph and Roscoe Goodman were Burlington visitors Saturday.

Miss Fiddler and Miss Simons of Woodworth spent the last of the week with Mrs. A. Parks.

Mrs. S. Mathews and children of Kenosha spent last week visiting with her mother, Mrs. Hanneman, and other relatives.

The strawberry social given by the Ladies Aid of the Liberty church at the home of Geo. Patrick was a success both socially and financially.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will find just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and Home of Swamp-Root dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

Mission Contributions.

A report of the Student Volunteer movement shows that \$83,430 was contributed for missions in the last academic year in the institutions for higher learning in the United States and Canada—an increase of \$10,540 over the previous year. Of this amount \$26,192 was for city and home missions, and \$57,238 for foreign missions, \$30,150 contributed by faculties and friends, and \$53,271 by students.

No Trouble.

"What is the meaning of 'alter ego'?" asked the teacher of the beginners' class in Latin. "The other I," said the boy with the curly hair. "Give a sentence containing the phrase." "He winked his alter ego." —Chicago Tribune.

Imperial Quill.

The German empress invariably writes with a swan quill—a beautiful, large, creamy thing, carefully selected and prepared. Wherever her majesty goes packets of these quills are among her luggage, and when last spring, during the Mediterranean cruise, the supply failed, a special messenger was dispatched from Potsdam to Taormina with a consignment of these indispensable trifles.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long, but it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.

Send for free sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409-415 Pearl Street, New York.

30c. and \$1.00; all druggists.

DIFFERENCE IN METHODS.

Americans Get Right to Work on a Project, Germans Call for Blamatch.

The conversation in the smoking room of the sleeping car had drifted around to the characteristics of the races, relates the Saturday Evening Post.

"I like your people," said a German, who has been listening. "I have been in this country for 30 years, acting as an immigration agent for my people and assisting them to settle here when they come to this country."

"Now, take a party of Americans when a new territory is opened or some public land thrown open for settlement. They ride or drive in, get their land, select a place for the village, stake out the streets and then somebody gets up on a stump calls a meeting and nominates John Jones for mayor. In ten minutes they have a municipality and everything is going along all right."

"If a party of Germans was in the same place, what would they do? When it came time to organize their village they would stand around for three hours and then somebody would ask: 'Where is Blamatch?'"

Strong Argument.

Mr. Jawback—I guess I converted a Turk to Christianity to-day.

Mrs. Jawback—Well, for goodness' sake! You're a fine specimen to be doing missionary work. What argument did you use, pray?

"Well, I told him that Christians didn't have to have more than one wife." —Cleveland Leader.

That All?

Anxious Inquirer—Mrs. De Mode, do tell me what is to be the correct thing for summer wear at the seaside resorts this season.

Fashion Authority—The usual coat of tan. —Chicago Tribune.

Treat Your Kidneys For Rheumatism.

When you are suffering from rheumatism, the kidneys must be attended to at once so that they will eliminate the uric acid from the blood. Foley's Kidney Cure is the most effective remedy for this purpose.

R. T. Hopkins, of Polar, Wis., says: "After unsuccessfully doctoring three years for rheumatism with the best doctors, I tried Foley's Kidney Cure and it cured me. I cannot speak too highly of this great medicine." Sold by J. H. Swan.

New Guinea Population.

It was stated recently in the Reichstag with reference to German New Guinea that out of a total European population of 466 there were 174 missionaries, and that for every two farmers there was a German officer. This meant that every farmer there cost Germany \$5,500 a year. The speaker remarked that it would be cheaper to bring the farmers home and give them pensions.

Only 82 Years Old.

"I am only 82 years old and don't expect even when I get to be real old to feel that way as long as I can get Electric Bitters," says Mrs. E. H. Brunson, of Dublin, Ga. Surely there is nothing else keeps the old as young and makes the weak as strong as this great tonic medicine. Dyspepsia, torpid liver, inflamed kidneys or chronic constipation are unknown after taking Electric Bitters a reasonable time. Guaranteed by J. H. Swan. Price 50c.

Doctors Himself.

King Edward is largely his own physician and a happy combination of exercise and self-denial accounts for the preservation of a fine constitution. Now almost an ascetic at the table, he may say, in the words of the late Sir William Harcourt: "I feel best when I eat least." He may add his royal testimony to that of Mr. Chamberlain in praise of a good cigar. King Edward is a mighty cigarette smoker.

A Hard Lot.

of troubles to contend with, springs from a torpid liver and blocked bowels, unless you awaken them to their proper action with Dr. King's New Life Pills; the pleasantest and most effective cure for Constipation. They prevent Appendicitis and tone up the system. 25c at Swan's drug store.

Rembrandt Celebration.

Rembrandt's tercentenary, which occurs on July 15, is to be celebrated at Amsterdam by a series of historical pageants. At Leyden, the painter's birthplace, a statue will be erected and reproductions of his masterpieces will be distributed free in every part of Holland.

It is always well to have a box of salve in the house. Sunburns, cuts, bruises, piles and boils yield to DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Should keep a box on hand at all times to provide for emergencies. For years the standard, but followed by many imitators. Be sure you get the genuine DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve. Sold by J. H. Swan.

SPECIAL PRICES ON SEASONABLE GOODS FOR THE LAST OF JUNE AND FIRST OF JULY.

GROCERIES.		SHOES!	
25 lbs. Granulated Sugar for...	\$1.00	\$4.00 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....	\$3.00
providing you take 2 lbs. of our 25c, 30c or 35c Coffee, or 2 lbs. of 35c, 40c, or 50c Tea.		\$3.50 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....	\$2.50
We are making this liberal offer to introduce our FINE TEAS and COFFEES to the trade.		\$3.00 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....	\$2.25
7 bars Gull Brand Soap.....	25c	\$2.20 W. L. Douglas Shoes.....	\$1.75
18 bars Calumet Family Soap.....	25c	We also offer special prices on Old Pairs in Men's, Boys' and Children's Shoes. Prices are much below present wholesale cost.	
7 bars American Family Soap.....	25c	DRY GOODS.	
9 bars Armour's Lighthouse Soap.....	25c	Apron Gingham, per yard.....	5c
2 packages Johnson's Wash Powder.....	25c	Light Shirting Prints, per yard.....	5c
3 packages Gold Dust Wash Powder.....	50c	Turkey Red Prints, per yard.....	5c
7 bars Wool Soap.....	25c	50c Stamp Pillow Covers.....	25c
10 lbs. Sul Soda.....	10c	25c Stamp Pillow Covers.....	15c
Walter Baker's Trinitum Chocolate, per lb.....	25c	Mosquito Netting, per bolt of 8 yards.....	39c
Walter Baker's German Sweet Chocolate, per lb.....	18c	3,000 yards Embroidery at special prices.	
Walter Baker's Breakfast Cocoa, per lb.....	35c	MILLINERY.	
3 packages Yeast Food.....	10c	All Walking and Tailored Hats, 1/2 off regular prices.	
3 packages Magic Yeast.....	10c	Trimmed Hats, 1/2 off regular prices.	
Armour's Star Hams, per lb.....	14c	For the approaching WHITE SEASON we are complete outfitters. White Waists, White Suits, White Duck and Linen Skirts, White Parasols, White Oxford, White Hosiery, White Gloves and Belts.	
Armour's Pure Leaf Lard, per lb.....	10c		
Armour's Fancy Bacon, per lb.....	16c		
Armour's Star Dried Beef Sliced, per lb.....	20c		
2 packages Ferry's or Rice's Garden Seeds.....	5c		
Bulk Wrinkled Seed Peas, per quart.....	10c		

F. D. BATTERSHALL, GENERAL * MERCHANDISE * GRAYSLAKE, * ILLINOIS

A sweet breath adds to the joys of a kiss. You would not want to kiss your wife, mother or sweetheart with a bad breath. You can't have a sweet breath without a healthy stomach. You can't have a healthy stomach with out perfect digestion. There is only one remedy that digests what you eat and makes the breath as sweet as a rose—and that remedy is Kodol for Dyspepsia. It is a relief for sour stomach, palpitation of the heart and other ailments arising from disorder of the stomach and digestion. Take a little Kodol after your meals and see what it will do for you. Sold by J. H. Swan.

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CONNECTIONS For Chicago, with Evanston Electric lines at Evanston. For Racine and Milwaukee with M. R. & K. Ry. at Kenosha.

Express carried between Rockefeller and all other points between Evanston and Kenosha.

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BANK OF ANTIOCH, EDWARD BROOK, BANKER. BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE, AND DO A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

SEQUIT LODGE, No. 577, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evenings of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome. The Eastern Star meets Second and Fourth Wednesdays of each month. GEO. BARTLETT, Sec'y.

LOTUS CAMP No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 740 the first and third Monday evening of every month. In Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting Neighbors always welcome. C. M. MARLEY, V. C. J. C. JAMES, Jr., Clerk.

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GOING NORTH. Lv. Chicago, 8:00 AM—Sunday Special..... 10:40 AM 8:45 AM—No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday 10:40 AM 9:15 AM—No. 7, Daily ex. Sunday..... 8:30 PM 4:00 PM—No. 18, Daily..... 6:30 PM 6:30 PM—No. 9, Daily ex. Sunday..... 6:30 PM

GOING SOUTH. Lv. Antioch, 6:57 AM—No. 10, Daily ex. Sunday 8:45 AM 7:15 AM—No. 14, Daily..... 10:20 AM 11:37 AM—No. 8, Daily ex. Sunday..... 1:30 PM 1:40 PM—No. 6, Daily ex. Sunday..... 8:30 PM 6:30 PM—No. 9, Daily..... 8:30 PM 9:45 PM—No. 2, Daily..... 10:50 PM

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Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all THROAT and LUNG TROUBLES, or MONEY BACK.

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2:09 PM (By 100L) will make the season as follows: At my home, Antioch until May 12 inclusive, after that date at the same place on Mondays and Tuesdays of each week during the balance of the season.

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No appetite, loss of strength, nervousness, headache, constipation, bad breath, general debility, sour risings, and catarrh of the stomach are all due to indigestion. Kodol cures indigestion. This new discovery represents the natural juices of digestion as they exist in a healthy stomach, combined with the greatest known tonic and reconstructive properties. Kodol Dyspepsia Cure does not only cure indigestion and dyspepsia, but this famous remedy cures all stomach troubles by cleansing, purifying, sweetening and strengthening the mucous membranes lining the stomach.

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